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IN THIS ISSUE:

FEEDING COWS • PRESIDENT HYATT REPORTS

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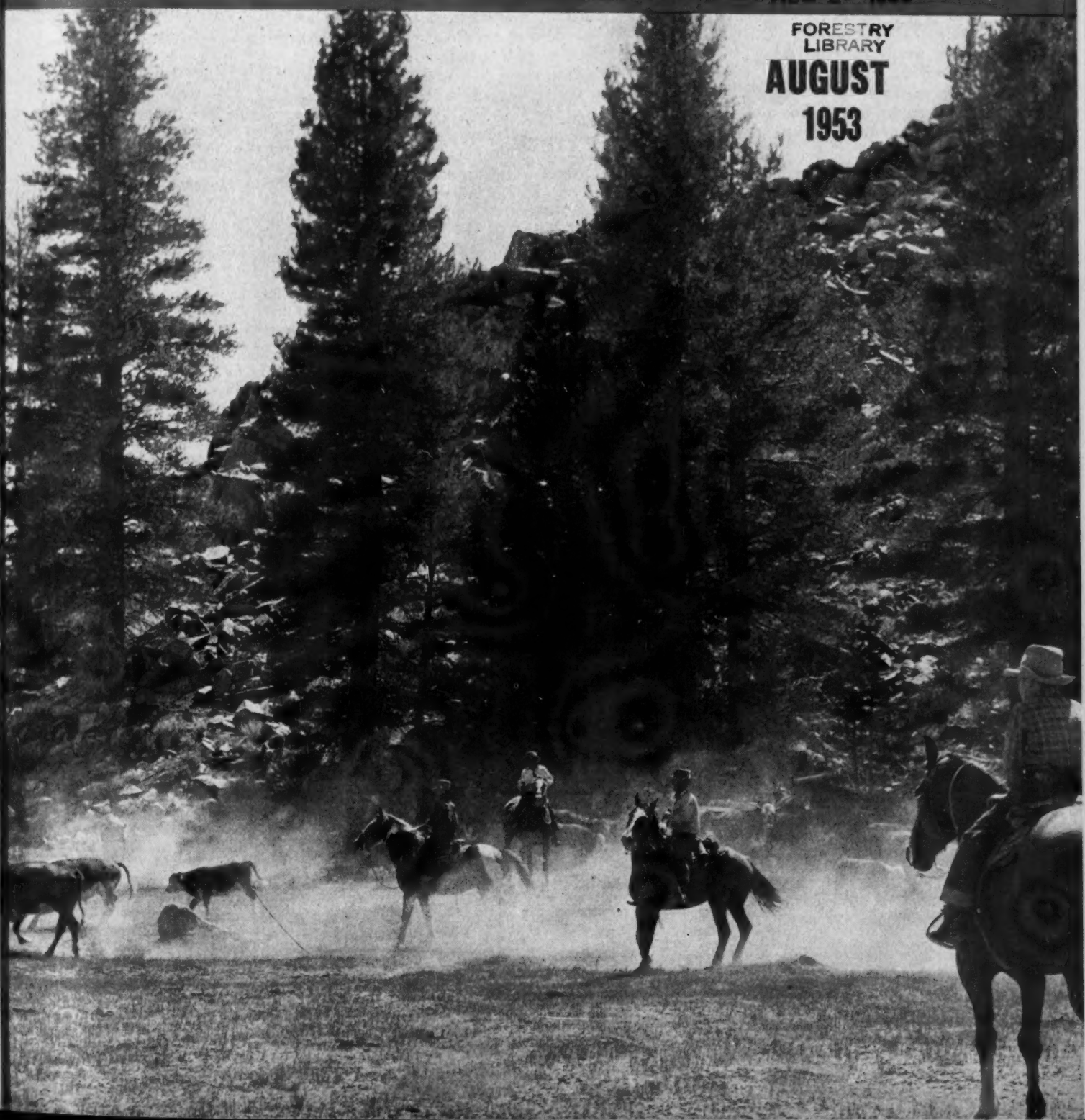
CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

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Babies - 3,500,000 a year - are making your future bright!



There are greater opportunities
ahead for you in producing
more food for more people.

More than twenty-one million babies have been born in the United States in the last six years and the number of births continues very high. These post-war children are all growing up. They will need more and more food produced on your farm and prepared for the table in our plants. At the same time, older folks are staying with us longer. People who reach 65 can now be expected to live another 14 years, on an average.

The net result is that the population is going up at the rate of 7,000 a day—and so is the demand for "three meals a day."

There are other reasons why we believe the future looks very bright for everyone engaged in the business of providing America's food. The Department of Agriculture assures us that the land now being worked can be made to support enough hogs, cattle and sheep to provide 159 pounds of meat per person in 1955. Grassland farming and brush clearance programs are making it possible to increase the productivity and value of millions of acres of land. Better breeds of livestock and better feeds, new labor-saving machinery and improved management methods are all helping farmers and ranchers produce higher quality "raw materials" for our food supply—faster and more efficiently.

Now is the time for you to make new plans, remembering that the demand for your products is constantly growing.

We in Armour and Company pledge to you our continued efforts to provide the best possible markets for your farm products—now, and in the years ahead.

Frank Speck

President, Armour and Company

*More than 2,000 products
are now made by Armour
for farm, home and industry!*



FRANKLIN

What to Do About Shipping Fever!

There are ways of avoiding nearly all losses from so-called Shipping Fever. Death and shrinkage from this source has become so extensive that it is now rated as the number one livestock health problem.

FAMILIARITY WITH THE SHIPPING FEVER COMPLEX SHOWS IT TO HAVE SEVERAL ASPECTS

The cause may be a virus (for which no prevention is presently known), pasteurella organisms which cause Hemorrhagic Septicemia; or a combination of a virus and pasteurella organism. Still other disease germs may cause secondary infections further complicating the condition.

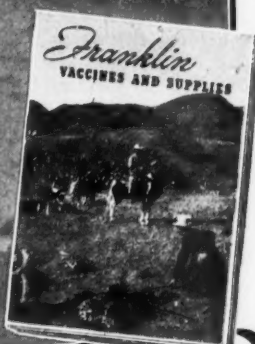
Pneumonia, considered to be caused by a virus, is usually an important factor in Shipping Fever. This is more difficult to cope with as there is no known preventative against such virus infection. The only proven present means known consist of maintaining the strength and condition of the animal.

Preventative measures consist of the use of bacterin to prevent pasteurella infection (Hemorrhagic Septicemia), and good management practices to maintain the strength of the animals to provide resistance against virus infection.

Good management practices and proper nutrition can help maintain the animal's normal resistance to infections.

Vaccinate the calves at least two weeks before weaning or shipping. A second dose should be given a week or ten days after the first. For calves vaccinated in the spring against hemorrhagic septecmia the one fall "booster shot" should build up adequate resistance against pasteurella infection.

There is danger in severe handling of the calves during weaning, and in dusty, crowded corrals. To avoid chilling after overheating it is preferable to handle and ship in the morning or middle of the day. Exposure to cold and wet is a hazard to be avoided so far as possible. Provide ample feed and water during weaning and shipping. Watch calves closely for appearance of symptoms and treat promptly. (See this space next month for further details).



GET FREE CATALOG

A world of helpful information on improved methods of handling livestock is contained in the big Franklin catalog. Free from local dealers or any Franklin office.

FRANKLIN Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin

—is widely acclaimed as unsurpassed for protection against the hemorrhagic septecmia factor of the Shipping Fever complex.

This product has a long record for providing strong resistance against infection from these deadly organisms.

REMEMBER: Best results in protecting calves against Shipping Fever are obtained by vaccinating to immunize against the hemorrhagic septecmia factor which is but one of the complicating conditions. Then careful handling to avoid lowering their natural resistance to the infection of virus, and to other predisposing factors.

The leading Drug Stores in each locality is usually the local Franklin dealer. If you will drop a card to any Franklin office we'll send you name of the dealer nearest to you, and mail you a free copy of the 80-page illustrated Franklin Catalog.

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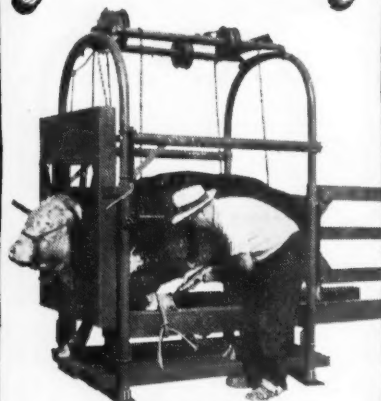


Livestock Supply Department
of Schultz Drug Store,
Morrill, Nebraska.

Thompson & Gill, Inc.



Livestock
Equipment

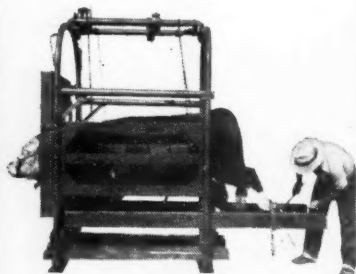


TECO Cattle Stock

For dehorning, hoof trimming, horn branding, tattooing, and all other work on stock where complete access to all parts of the body, feet and head is necessary, you can't beat a TECO Cattle Stock.

Patented triple-action dehorning gate holds the animal's head securely and safely . . . opens to allow the animal to leave through the front of the stock.

May be moved from place to place in a pickup truck or dismantled. They're ruggedly built to high TECO standards to give years of service.



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TO THE
EDITOR

"REFRESHING"—We feel sorry about the drouth cattlemen. Ours is the best-ever season for crops—and of course we always have worlds of water. I enjoyed the National Live Stock and Meat Board meeting; they are really doing things for our product. Jay (Taylor) is a splendid chairman. (Secretary) Benson built his Deadwood speech around our American National Denver resolution. It's refreshing to have someone at work to recognize the wishes of the people. F. E. Messersmith, Box Butte County, Nebr.

COVER PICTURE—The July Producer gave us a thrill, as the cover picture shows us helping in the annual drive of the Paul Hummel herd to summer range. We are impressed with your coverage of the drouth situation as expressed in The Lookout. A good job!—King Parsons, Boulder County, Colo.

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

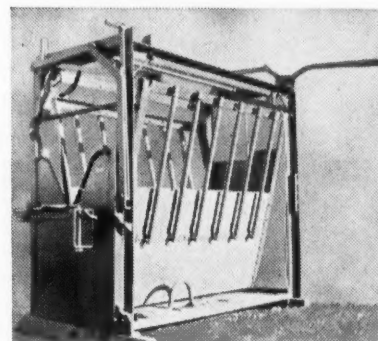
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First Vice-President—Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex.
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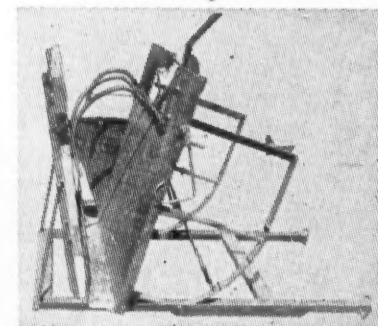
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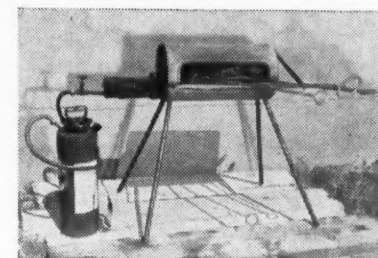
The Universal Stock Chute

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The world's best cattle machine. Used by 5,000 leading cattlemen.



The Calf Cradle

The most efficient and convenient means for handling 100- to 300-pound calves.



The "Hot Iron" Heater

The most modern and efficient means for heating branding and dehorning irons. Please specify which is preferred—butane or distillate.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

SAM HYATT, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, has been among those who have worked ceaselessly in the interest of the cattle industry in this period of depressed cattle prices and drouth. Mr. Hyatt is Chairman of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee (a widely representative group of producers, feeders, packers and retailers) and active in other committees which have formulated drouth relief plans and worked on other industry problems. We have asked him to make a report on his recent activities. Most significant, perhaps, is the showing in his statement that the beef promotion programs have prevented the piling up of beef surpluses . . . that even in the periods of heaviest marketings beef has been moving into consumption. Mr. Hyatt's report follows:

ON JUNE 20 the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee recognized the seriousness of the drouth in the Southwest and made recommendations for relief through
(1) government purchases of meat up to the maximum disposable capacity;
(2) provision for feed; (3) emergency rates for movement of livestock to feed, and (4) extension of credit where necessary.

IN THE INTEREST of the industry in general the committee recommended (1) flexible supports, because the feed supply is not being effectively used and a general economic hazard is being created because of rigid supports; (2) amendment to the tax laws to increase the permitted period of carrying back losses from one to two years and (3) it commended the government and the beef producing, packing and distributing groups for selling large quantities of beef and asked a study of the problem of raising funds for expanded beef promotion.

ON MAR. 1 Secretary of Agriculture Benson set up an Industry Livestock Advisory Group. The committee included cattle growers, feeders, farmers, market men, packers and retailers. It met first on Mar. 12 and again on June 29. At the latter meeting the committee, together with Secretary Benson, called on President Eisenhower.

THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION was the drouth. The cattle situation has been bad for some time. Ranchers in the drouth areas have asked for help but no over-all government relief has been requested by cattlemen generally, and I do not think one is contemplated. Everything that has been done to date has been in the nature of self help. Aid for the drouth area is not a general relief program for those who have lost money in their business but rather like relief granted to those visited by a disaster. It is similar to a situation where an area is wiped out by a tornado or a city is destroyed by an earthquake. Government has helped in such situations for many years.

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED (1) that cottonseed and other feed concentrates be made available in the drouth areas at prices producers could afford to pay; (2) that railroads be asked to reduce freight rates on feed into and livestock out of the areas; (3) that the extension services bring distress livestock and surplus feed together, and (4) that the Department of Agriculture continue to purchase beef for which there are outlets and explore additional foreign outlets. On this point it was recommended that a small committee, on which I served, confer with the Mutual Security Administration on the possibility of sending larger quantities of beef to foreign countries as part of the MSA program.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has told Russia to feed East Germany or we will. That is in line with our thoughts when we met with the MSA. Why give foreign countries nothing but dollars? If we have surplus foodstuffs, we should give them instead. The committee felt that lower grade beef could be frozen or canned and sent out to relieve the strain on the market for lower grade meat. We felt this would be aid with a minimum of government control. (Continued on Page 18).

an answer to the problem of what to do with "TAIL-END" CALVES THIS FALL



by J. C. THOMPSON, Manager Livestock Research
Ralston Purina Company

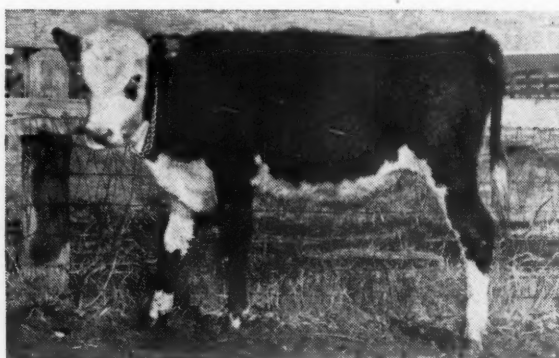
There will be plenty of feeder calves available this fall with better-quality calves moving to butchers and feeders. But there may be little, if any, demand for "tail-enders."

If these tail-end calves sell at all, they will probably go at a sacrifice. This year more of the spring calf crop may fall in the tail-end group, for feeder buyers are likely to be choosy. I'm speaking of calves weighing from 225 lbs. to 350 lbs. and falling into the low grades. Late-dropped calves might fall in this group, too.

So the question is, "What to do?" Purina's Fat Calf Feeding Program offers a solution to this problem. By topping out the better calves, these "laggers" can be fed on Fat Calf Chow up to 120 days, depending on market strength and outlook. I'd suggest that the feeder continually top his calves if the market is favorable.

A fat calf weighing above 400 lbs. is in demand for slaughter and will go as block beef if he's carrying the grade and finish. Here's the substance of a report from a leading auction market which illustrates my point:

Demand is good for heavy calves from 400 lbs. up. Go through your herds and sell fat calves that will weigh 400 lbs. and up. The calf run will soon be starting. When every market is having lots of calves, the price will not be as good as it is now. Leave the half-fat ones on your pastures, give them a little supplement on your pastures. Try to make them grade in the top brackets ... these are the ones that are bringing good prices.



In one of our tests this calf weighed only 312 lbs. at the start...

We've run on-the-farm tests on more than 850 of these ordinary calves. They were on feed an average of 126 days, making an average daily gain of 2.15 lbs. And it took an average of only 5.7 lbs. of Fat Calf Chow to make a pound of beef.

Some feeders made a pound of beef on less feed. Others used more. But good, fair and poor feeders averaged only 5.7 lbs. of Fat Calf Chow. With good management you should be able to do as well or better.

The chart below shows starting and finishing grades on our field-tested calves. See how these calves upgraded on Fat Calf Chow!

GRADE	AT START	AT FINISH
Prime	0	25
Choice	1	321
Good	87	363
Commercial	404	140
Utility	327	8
Canners	46	0
Total	865*	857*

*Difference due to take-outs and death loss.

I'm glad to pass these facts along to you. It may help you and other cattlemen this fall. Prices aren't what we'd like, but economists tell us this storm will pass. Until it does let's not take it lying down ... let's not flood the market with low-grade calves. We must do a sensible job of culling ... improve our range management practices ... get on a good program and *stay with it*.

ASK YOUR PURINA DEALER TO TELL YOU MORE ABOUT FAT CALF CHOW NEXT TIME YOU'RE IN TOWN.



But take a look at the same calf 118 Fat-Calf-Chow-days later. He finished at 605 lbs., making a daily gain of 2.48 lbs.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY

Denver • Kansas City • Omaha • Pocatello

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Sound Way Out

ONE of the complaints made by some cattlemen who are asking for price supports on cattle is that cattlemen's associations are only opposing support prices, that they are doing nothing constructive for the industry.

On Page 5 of this issue we are publishing a report by President Sam Hyatt of the American National Cattlemen's Association. It tells what he, as head of the American National, has been doing in recent months. In all this work he has had the cooperation of American National committees and the state cattlemen's associations. A number of officials of these groups were also present at the various conferences and were members of committees that laid the groundwork for the drouth relief and beef promotion programs.

The cattlemen's associations have pushed for aid for the drouth areas both as to feed and credit and have also recognized the need for additional credit for hard pressed cattlemen outside the drouth section—and these relief measures are a fact now. The

associations have also asked the government to continue and enlarge its program of buying beef for school lunches and foreign countries—and this program has been greatly expanded.

During the entire period of low prices the associations have promoted beef consumption by getting the cooperation of all segments of the industry, the press, radio and TV and the Department of Agriculture. The associations themselves—local, state and national—have had their own various beef promotion campaigns. The National Live Stock and Meat Board and packer and retailer organizations have come to the aid of the industry.

These efforts have paid off. Beef consumption is now the highest in 44 years and at no time during the extremely heavy runs of cattle to market has there been a pile-up of beef in coolers. Beef has been moving into consumption right along, keeping the market in a healthy condition to react the moment receipts let up, which has happened several times recently.

The combined efforts of the asso-

ciations and the other branches of the industry that have cooperated have not of course been a cure-all, but the work has saved the industry from the big surplus problems that are plaguing other agricultural commodities such as butter, wheat and corn—all supported.

Price supports may seem to be the easy way out of a bad price situation, but in the long run they will leave the industry worse off than at the start, for price supports in themselves create surpluses, can discourage consumption and, in a business like cattle raising, will bring controls much sooner than in the case of a storable commodity. . . . And to what venture can the cattleman turn to make up for his losses when the government rolls back his operating plant to, say, two-thirds of its capacity?

We do not believe any cattleman wants the government to tell him the number and kind of cattle he should raise, and we do not believe that any cattleman wants to see the cattle surplus situation grow worse. Both these things would follow upon a subsidy program.

Association Make-up

SOME cattlemen have said that the "old-line" associations do not represent the cattlemen. For this reason, we set forth some facts about the "old-line" American National Cattlemen's Association.

The National's association membership is made up of 27 state associations and 120 local, county and regional groups. We cannot give the exact number of cattlemen it represents because it works for the members of all its affiliated groups as well as for the thousands of individual cowmen who pay dues directly to the National.

The members of these state and local groups are large, medium and small operators and in a congregation so large it is inevitable, under the open and democratic proceedings, that the dominant force is the small and medium cattleman.

The American National is more than a half century old. Its next annual convention at Colorado Springs will be its 57th. Some of its affiliated associations are even

older, and this combination of full grown, well established and experienced cattlemen's associations has made for a stability of purpose that must reject panaceas like price supports.

GOOD FENCES MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS



Taylor Amendment

CONGRESSMAN LEE METCALF of Montana has introduced H. R. 6081 to amend the Taylor Grazing Act in a manner highly detrimental to the grazing users of the public domain.

The principal intent of this bill is to eliminate the present grazing advisory boards chosen by the permittees and replace them with boards appointed by the secretary and upon each of which there would be only one permittee allowed.

The bill would also further subordinate grazing use to other possible or proposed uses of the public domain lands.

The proposal should be stopped quickly. Permittees are urged to write their congressmen in protest against H. R. 6081. It is a vindictive bill, and your congressmen, particularly Mr. Metcalf, should be told that the permittees do not like this meddling to disrupt the administration of the Taylor grazing lands and hamper the stockmen in the production of meat and fibre for the nation.

BEEF BRUISES COST MONEY

(There isn't much the individual beef cattle producer can do to make the market go up so he will have more return for his labor, his risk and his investment. But there are some things the individual cowman can do to fatten his marketing checks. And that is to watch the factors contributing to bruises. Dr. James Pickard, general manager of Livestock Conservation Incorporated, tells about bruises in a tape recording for the American National Cattlemen's Association, one of a series for wide radio distribution.)

"STUDIES for the past 18 months, involving about 150,000 cattle, showed one out of 16 cattle bruised, at a loss of approximately \$6 per animal bruised—and it proves the often repeated statement that "when livestock is bruised, everybody loses."

It concerns the consumer, the meat processor, and, most of all, the producer group that pays the bulk of the bruise bill through lowered prices for their livestock. The producer can ill afford these market losses in this period of declining prices.

In fact, this is one problem that good producers can solve largely on their own initiative. We are not implying that producers are responsible for the high percentages of bruised livestock but merely stating that they are in a favorable position to do something about these "hidden losses."

When livestock is marketed it is the property of the shipper until weighed. This means the shippers have the responsibility for proper loading, hiring of reputable haulers and selection of selling agents who will carefully handle the expensive yet fragile and perishable product.

Let us consider some suggestions for reducing bruising at the farm or ranch level. It is a good practice frequently to check the feedlots and farmsteads for bruise contributing factors such as old machinery and broken boards in feed-racks and fences.

The dehorning of cattle, preferably when young, is a recognized means of preventing injury. In times of a weak feeder market these hornless calves might be the deciding factor with the buyer. Dehorning the calves when young causes little setback or shock. If horns are left on, there is a price discount from 50 cents to \$1 per hundredweight at the time of slaughter.

Some loads of cattle tend to be very nervous when being sorted. Confining of the nervous type in the corral for a sufficient period of time to quiet them down before loading will pay big dividends. Our nationwide bruise survey listed 66 per cent of the bruises are caused by crowding, bumping and rushing which are often the result of nervous cattle and impatient handlers.

The proper bedding of truck or rail

cars with sand will prevent slipping and trampling while in transit. Trampling is estimated to cause 14 per cent of all cattle bruises. An adequate loading chute on every farm and ranch is a sound investment.

Hire only reputable truckers — those with a good safety record and low livestock insurance premium which the shipper pays. You should protest any evidence of mishandling at the market or with any other group.

If each rancher or farmer would carry out these simple common sense points for handling livestock, you could increase your livestock profits and help reduce the huge bruise losses from careless handling of livestock.

BUILDING SITE BOUGHT

Chairman A. A. Smith of the American National Cattlemen's Association special building committee has announced the purchase of the site for a future American National building to be erected at the corner of 17th Ave. and Clarkson Street in Denver.

The location is nine blocks east of Denver's hotel area and can be reached by direct bus-line. The contemplated building will be a one-story structure, modern in every respect. A top architect has been employed to draw plans that will be submitted to the executive committee of the National at its meeting in January at Colorado Springs.

Stockmen are invited to contribute to the building fund, Mr. Smith said, and may send in whatever amount they desire. Such contributions as are made are deductible on tax returns as a "business expense" whether made by an individual, partnership or corporation.

One of the association's members wrote in as follows:

"I want to do my part toward financing a headquarters for the American National. I figure that in terms of what I felt the National has meant to me over the years, I wouldn't know how to assess myself, but it would be many times the enclosed check. If I figure later I have short-potted, will send another."

Think back on what the American National has done for you or has helped to do—remember the Argentine Sanitary Treaty and how that was beat; remember price rollbacks that were threatened but were not imposed; remember when the benefits of the capital gains provision were obtained; remember the many instances of promotion of surplus grades of beef. The association doesn't work miracles for you. But it has done much and will do much more in the future in your behalf.

Drilling Grass Seed Favored Over Broadcasting

Drilling of grass and clover seed at a depth of 1/4 inch and placement of fertilizer in bands 1 inch below the seed, with the soil packed over the seed, may answer a problem long troublesome to farmers, of establishing grassland crops for pasture, silage and hay. Results of

The Public ... and You

Do cowmen have something to brag about?

You bet they do! And you are missing a bet if you are not letting your local editor know how the men and women of the cattle industry are among the remaining Americans who insist that freedom and self-help are valuable heritages.

The cattlemen have claimed for so long that living would be better for all if there were no artificial controls and supports that such a statement is no longer "hot news." But the fact that a few cattle raisers have asked for support-aid has been considered headline material—for the reason that such action is so unusual.

However, the public may be getting the idea that all cattlemen are seeking supports if they see only those stories.

This would be an excellent time to remind your local editor through your collective letters that the cowman has gone through several rough times without asking for a "guaranteed living," and that the industry can work itself out of its current problems IF the cowman is given the same consideration offered other businessmen, and IF he is left to his own solutions.

Remind the editor, too, that when the stockman does ask the government for consideration in credit, taxes, tariff protection and other matters it is done on a business basis and is in line with what is done in other groups and industries.

And remind the editor that the emergency measures of drouth aid are not for all and are consistent with the help given any community or group faced with a disaster of major proportions.

The American National and affiliated state and local organizations, meanwhile, have been working with government officials, congressional leaders and others to assure them that the big majority of cattlemen wish to solve their own problems without government "help" or interference.

Major, recognized cattlemen's associations have gone on record against the principles of supports. That fact adds weight to your "letter to the editor." And your sincerity in holding to a belief basic to this country's heritage will certainly help in getting your letter before the public.—LYLE LIGGETT.

the first season's tests at the USDA Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., were found very favorable to such precision placement of both seed and fertilizer over use of broadcast plantings and fertilization now in common use. The tests will be continued.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

FEEDING BEEF COWS

**'You Must Feed Your Cows, or They Won't Feed You,' and
'If You Feed Them Too Much, They Won't Feed You Either'**

By BURCH H. SCHNEIDER

PASTURE OR RANGE is the foundation of the beef business. Making the most of grazing is of the greatest importance to the cattlemen. The cattleman's heaven would picture a country that had a high carrying capacity; that is, grazing that would use a small area per animal. Not only should the grass be lush at certain seasons; it should be uniform throughout the year. We know that there is no such place, but our job is to do our best to create one—by feeding. The only unsatisfactory thing about good pasture is that we do not have it enough months of the year. Pasture is certainly far cheaper than any other feed or method of feeding. We should try to improve it, but beyond the limitations of climate and soil, even with the best of management, fertilizer and irrigation, we must harvest or buy certain feeds.

Pasture can be improved by controlled grazing—never overgrazing. Some pastures can profitably be fertilized or weeded and rank grass cut with a mower. They can be cultivated or reseeded. Legumes can be added. Pastures can be irrigated. Areas can be saved for winter grazing. Different practices are suitable for different places, but the best we can achieve is to extend somewhat the time of pasture and to increase its productivity when we do have it. Further, there are situations when few if any range or pasture improvement practices can be put into effect.

Profitable Almost Everywhere

There is almost no section of the United States where some feeding in addition to grazing is not profitable at some time of year. In those sections where winter and the limited grazing season is brief, cattle can "get by." Some years when there is drouth, when it freezes a little heavier than usual or for some reason there is little grass, grazing is very short. Sometimes it appears better to be so located where you know that you must feed every year for a few weeks or months. Then you prepare for it. It is surprising how many more cattlemen prepare better for the winter after there have been one or two severe ones. If there have been several mild winters followed by one or two severe winters, it is shocking how many are caught entirely unprepared.

There is almost no place in the United States where some feeding is not of advantage to cattle. Otherwise there are periods when they lose all of the flesh they have gained. Even in one of our southernmost states it was found that cows weighed less in February,

just before calving, than in any other month of the year. These cattle literally lived by taking flesh off their backs. It takes money to put it back! This is debilitating to a breeding cow. It is no wonder that some cattlemen there have had only a 46 per cent calf crop.

In looking at the winter feeding problem as we leave the summer's grazing period, we have several choices to make. We must decide how many head we want to keep through the winter. We can market a predetermined number of head that we do not want to winter. If we carry more head through the winter, we can utilize better the peak of pasture that we expect to have next summer. The more cattle we feed in winter, the more we can derive from our range resources. In May, June, and July in most sections of the United States we have an excess of pasture for a while. Cattle can be grass-fattened then. Under certain conditions, cattle can be grazed on fewer acres and the excess grass can be cut for hay, or allowed to stand for grazing later in the dry part of the summer or during the following winter. Only under more intensive conditions can supplementary feeding be done during the dry, poor grazing weeks of late summer. Cattle can be brought

from pasture and fed in the feedlot, or they can be given supplementary grain while on pasture.

Types of Beef Cattle Feeding

There are several types of feeding of beef cattle. They may be classified as follows: (1) winter-feeding the commercial cow herd, calves and yearlings; (2) fattening cattle for market, and (3) feeding purebred cattle.

Considerations in Cattle Feeding

In all beef cattle feeding, it is necessary to consider the following points: (1) proteins, (2) minerals, (3) vitamins, (4) energy and (5) economy.

We are considering these points in detail as they apply to the feeding of the commercial cow herd during the winter.

Protein for Wintering Cattle

In supplying protein the most important kind of feed is legume hay. To many cattlemen that means alfalfa, but clover may be more available in some areas. If 5 pounds or more of good quality legume hay are not fed, then a protein supplement should be. Cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal or soybean oil meal are all good feeds and the choice between them may well be made on the basis of price. Other less common feeds that are high in protein can be used if they are available at reasonable prices. From 1 to 2 pounds of protein supplement per head daily should be fed, depending on the kind and quality of non-legume hay. Usually 1 pound of protein supplement will suffice, unless the roughage is very poor.

Minerals

Minerals are very important in feeding beef cattle. Of course, you make certain that salt is always available to your cattle. By being available I mean that it is in a place and in a form that they can readily obtain all they want. I suspect that some blocks of rock salt are too hard for cattle to lick off all they want easily.

In some parts of the world salt should always be iodized—in those sections where the water, soil and feeds are deficient in iodine. Although iodine is needed only in very minute amounts, it is very important that all livestock have it. Commercially prepared iodized salt has the advantage that the iodine is stabilized so that it is not lost if the salt is stored for some time before it is fed.

After common salt, the minerals that

Mr. Schneider is professor of animal husbandry, State College of Washington.



Getting Their Concentrates.

should demand the most attention from the cattlemen are calcium and phosphorus. Farm animals suffer more from the lack of calcium and phosphorus than from the lack of any other minerals except salt. These two minerals represent three-fourths of the minerals in the animal's body. The table classifies different feeds as to whether they are high, medium or low in calcium and phosphorus. This gives a clearer picture of the mineral content of feeds than if each of these minerals were considered alone. It is important that calcium and phosphorus be considered together because they function together in the animal's body. The mineral supplements included are in parentheses since they are in a somewhat different category from the feeds that are listed.

In feeding cattle, we usually start with the roughages that we have at hand—or can obtain. If the available roughages come from only one corner of the figure—that is, that are low in phosphorus or are low in both calcium and phosphorus—select some feeds or mineral supplements that come from the diagonally opposite corner (providing they are suitable for cattle), or from both of the two remaining corners. For example, if any of the hays are fed alone without grain, they should be supplemented with a high phosphorus supplement. Hays are almost always low in phosphorus unless they come from a high phosphorus soil or land highly fertilized with phosphorus. Early-cut legumes tend to be higher in phosphorus. Even a ration containing some alfalfa hay may well be supplemented with bonemeal or other mineral supplement high in phosphorus. Non-legume hays may be low in calcium as well as in phosphorus.

We have already noted that poor grass hays must be supplemented for protein. Thus, if grass hay is fed and supplemented with cottonseed meal or soybean oil meal, it is corrected for protein deficiency. This also corrects for

THE CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS CONTENT OF FEEDS			
	HIGH CALCIUM (More than .75 %)	MEDIUM CALCIUM (.75 % to .25 %)	LOW CALCIUM below .25 %
HIGH PHOSPHORUS More than .75 %	Skim milk (dry basis) Meat scraps Tankage Fish Meal Dried Buttermilk (Bone Meal) (Defluorinated superphosphate) (Defluorinated rock phosphate)	Linseed oil meal	Wheat bran Cottonseed meal Rice bran Standard Wheat Middlings Buckwheat Midd- lings (Monosodium phosphate) (Disodium phosphate)
		Brewers' grains Excellent quality grass hays grown on high- ly fertilized soil (Noted that there are few common farm feeds in these spaces)	Wheat Oats Corn Barley Peas Wheat flour middlings Buckwheat Buckwheat feed Gluten feed Corn gluten meal Soybeans Soybean oil meal Peanuts Peanut oil meal
MEDIUM PHOSPHORUS (.25 % to .75 %)			
LOW PHOSPHORUS below .25 %	Alfalfa hay Clover hay Soybean hay Beet pulp (Ground Lime- stone) (Oyster Shell)	Corn silage (dry basis) Corn stover Good grass hays Oat straw	Poor grass hays Milled flours Wheat straw Rice straw

phosphorus, but the ration is still deficient in calcium. Ground limestone or some other high calcium supplement should be fed. One-tenth pound of ground limestone per head daily is sufficient in this case.

As a general statement, referring to the table, if most of a ration comes from a feed or feeds below the double horizontal line, that ration should be supplemented with a feed or mineral supplement from the top of the chart. If most of the ration comes from a feed or feeds at the right of the double ver-

tical line, it should be supplemented by one or more feeds or mineral supplements from the left side of the chart. The lack or the adequacy of protein and of other ration requirements should be considered in selecting feeds or mineral supplements according to this chart.

We should not leave calcium and phosphorus without recalling that vitamin D is required for the proper assimilation of these minerals. Beef cattle that are outside much of the time are not likely to lack in vitamin D because they receive it from the sunlight. (Turn to Page 20)



Feeding Hay in Colorado's North Park

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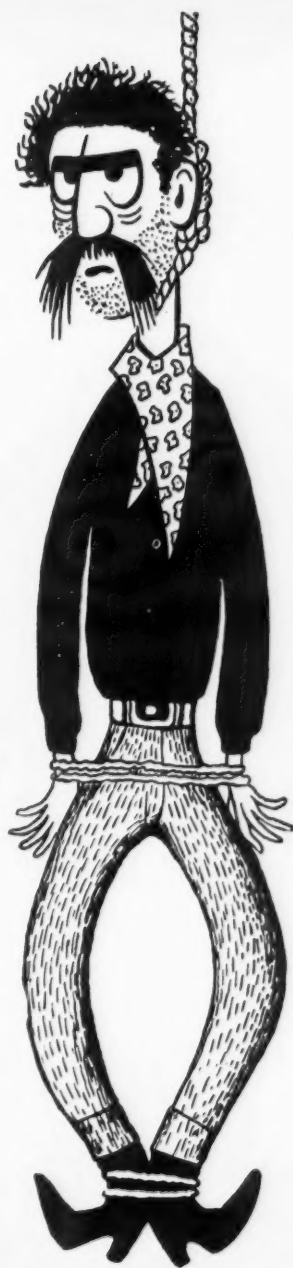
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Association Notes

Officers of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association, which recently became the 23rd beef producing state to affiliate with the American National Cattlemen's Association, are (l. to r.) Leon Gray, Paris, secretary; H. F. Techmeyer, Scranton, president, and Bob Parker, Paris, vice-president. Executive board members include L. C. Barnhart, Ozark; Irl Kells, Booneville; Alvin C. Brown, Lamar; Bill Hiatt, Charleston; L. J. Caldwell, Subiaco; Jerry Campbell and Byron Shirley, Paris, and Bill Maegerlein, Ratcliff.



The third quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association is scheduled for Sept. 2 at Hobbs; it will be followed by the third annual Hereford tour, planned for the southeastern part of the state, in which several hundred members are expected to participate. President of the group is Ed Heringa of Clayton.

The Kansas Livestock Association has appealed to the tax committee of the state legislature for correction of high and unequal tax assessments of cattle. Ralph Perkins of Howard, a former state senator who is a former president of the stockmen's organization, pointed out that though the cattle industry is big business in Kansas, the individual cattleman is a small operator, yet has to cope with assessments higher than those on utilities.

Florida State Cattlemen's Association members met in midsummer convention at Sebring in mid-June. The group selected the time and location of the 1953 annual meeting (St. Petersburg, Nov. 16-18); adopted a number of resolutions, and listened to speeches by a former president of the organization, Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee; Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, provost for agriculture at the University of Florida; Joseph Y. Cheney of Tallahassee, state parole commissioner; Dr. L. W. Swanson, state college parasitologist; Restaurateur Dick Hunt of Lake Wales, and Cushman S. Radebaugh of Orlando, also a former association president.

Dr. Swanson discussed control methods against fluke . . . Dr. Reitz and Mr. Bronson took up the future of the cattle business with some optimism, as did Mr. Bronson . . . Mr. Cheney, object of criticism in connection with parole

policies as they concern cattle thieves, defended them on the basis that a paroled prisoner can be kept under supervision for the duration of his term.

The Floridians voted to send a delegation to Washington to confer with Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson and urge that available federal funds be used to buy cutter and canner grade cows.

Resolutions adopted urged consumers to follow up meat bargain ads at groceries and restaurants; urged the USDA to exercise care in reopening the Mexican border following the latest foot-and-mouth outbreak; asked for optional federal grading privileges for all slaughterers; recommended that retailers feature grass-fat beef, an important phase of the state's production.

The 75th annual meeting of the Owyhee County Cattlemen's Association, which took place late last month, brought some 700 persons from all over the southwestern part of Idaho and from the eastern areas of Oregon to the historic old mining town of Silver City, Ida. There, they re-elected all incumbent officers—Richard Gabica, Nampa, president; James Nettleton, Oreana, vice-president; Kenneth Downing, Murphy, secretary.

Work of the American National Cattlemen's Association was delineated by the assistant secretary of that organization, Radford Hall of Denver, a featured speaker on the convention program. Another speaker, who discussed current market conditions, was Milford Vaught of Bruneau, vice-president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

A resolution was adopted by the cattlemen in favor of "some sort of" federal government support action toward stabilizing the cattle industry's situation.

Entertainment sidelights included an afternoon party, the annual barbecue, dance and buckaroo breakfast.

Montana's Blackfoot Valley Stockmen's Association met at Ovando several weeks ago under the chairmanship of President Tex Baker of Greenough, who was later re-elected to office. Also retained for another year were Bob Hall, Polson, vice-president; Ernest Wills, Bonner, secretary. Speakers included Secretary E. A. Phillips of the state stockgrowers association and Archer Wambacher of Cutter Laboratories.

In Florida, the Dade County Livestock Association met some weeks ago to install Bob Hall in the presidency as successor to E. R. Graham. A featured speaker of the occasion was Ben Hill Griffin of Frostproof, president of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association.

At a meeting of cattlemen in Chester, Calif., July 17, called to discuss the cattle price situation, delegates from seven northern California counties unanimously voted in favor of a stepped-up government meat buying program for the lower grades of beef. Siskiyou County representatives presented a resolution stating that something should be done to en-



The flavor of the Old West permeated the 40th annual meeting of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association at Portland recently. The guest of honor, President Sam C. Hyatt of the American National Cattlemen's Association, was welcomed by a group in a surrey with a fringe on top, complete with matched team and mounted escort, under arrangements made by Jack Reeves, Union Pacific Railroad livestock agent. Pictured following the train-arrival are (l. to r.), standing: W. E. Williams, president of the Portland Union Stockyards; J. C. (Pat) Cecil, head of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clark, he the former head of the Bodine & Clark Commission Co. Seated: Mrs. Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo.; Carvel Linden, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; Harry J. Stearns, past president of the Oregon Cattlemen, and Mr. Hyatt. (UP photo)

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courage more meat buying but their group is against support prices. Modoc County presented a resolution favoring a government beef buying program. Sentiment pro and con on the cattle price support question was expressed but no action was taken by the meeting. Acting as chairman was Darrell Conard of the Tehama County Cattlemen's Association. Jake Schneider, president, and J. Edgar Dick, secretary, represented the California Cattlemen's Association.

Around 100 stockmen were on hand when President Paul Wylie called to order a semi-annual meeting of Montana's Meagher County Stockmen's Association at White Sulphur Springs, last month. Secretary E. A. Phillips of the state association was a speaker.

Nine members of the Montana Stockgrowers' research advisory committee met at Miles City recently with the director and staff members of the U. S. range livestock experiment station and representatives from the state agricultural experiment station for a discussion of projects now in operation. A tour of station facilities was a feature of the gathering.

SMUGGLING JOB STIRS LOUISIANA CATTLEMEN

A cattle smuggling job involving 80 Charollais animals that were trucked to the ranch of A. A. Broussard near Kaplan, La., from Mexico just south of where foot-and-mouth disease broke out has stirred the Louisiana cattlemen to action.

In a letter to the Louisiana Congress, the United States secretary of agriculture, the Treasury Department and the United States attorney general they urged that all parties involved in the smuggling receive the full penalties of the federal and state laws and that the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association be sent a full account of the proceedings and disposition of the case.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Louisiana association was held in Alexandria July 1 to discuss the matter. The cattlemen said that even though they realized that these animals, a French breed, carried valuable blood needed in the country, they did not condone the action of the parties involved, and that if the full penalty of the law required destruction of the animals the law should be carried out and the maximum penalty prescribed. They cited the incalculable damage that could arise by either an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease or a reinfestation of cattle fever ticks.

NEW HOG BREED APPROVED

A new kind of hog has been accepted by the board of directors of the Inbred Livestock Registry Association, meeting at St. Paul, Minn. The Beltsville No. 2 is a breed which was originated and developed, since 1940, by the BAI, animal husbandry division, USDA.

August, 1953

The Market Picture

THE LONG-AWAITED RECOVERY

In fat cattle prices practically "sneaked up" on the livestock industry and the rapidity of the upturn was almost a history-making development. In fact, the price list skyrocketed so fast that it soon became top-heavy and slipped back to some extent. Advances in fat cattle that measured as much as \$5 to \$6 per hundred in one week were trimmed back around \$2 the following week.

Scramble for Cattle

A sharp drop in cattle receipts early in the week of July 15 brought total

volume of receipts below a year ago. With recent slaughter of cattle running as much as 50 to 60 per cent over a year ago, packers suddenly were literally scrambling for numbers to keep a high-gear killing gang busy. Dressed beef markets jumped as much as \$10 per hundred as the visible supply of fresh beef was sharply curtailed.

Then late in the week in mid-July cattle feeders apparently figured they didn't want to let a good thing get away, so they flooded the markets on a Thursday, which is normally not a day of the week for large volume operations. While many of the cattle marketed were well-finished, a large percentage were short-feds which could just as well have stayed at home.

As a result, utter confusion reigned late in July with day-to-day price changes at the rate of \$1 to \$2 per

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IN THE BATTLE AGAINST FLIES
KNOWN TO THE CATTLE INDUSTRY"



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May 18, 1953

The Hesse Company,
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Gentlemen:

It pleases us to report to you, the operation of the Hesse Sprayer installed in our Show Cattle pens.

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We are today moving several bunches of our cattle to pasture and will be ready for the necessary machines to be installed in the various pastures, as the fly season is now at hand.

We recommend your sprayer to anyone in the cattle business.

Sincerely,
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For prevention of blackleg, malignant edema, and shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia): CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC* Lederle.

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For prevention of blackleg: BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle.

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hundred up or down, rather than the customary 25 to 50 cents or so.

Although cow receipts have been picking up, which is a seasonal development, during the buying flurry this class also enjoyed a sharp price gain. While fat cattle prices were considerably better in July, there is just about as much uncertainty as to where they will level off as there was previous to the upturn.

Corn Belt Supplies Up

Visible supplies of fat cattle, according to a recent government survey, are some 8 per cent above last year in the Corn Belt. West Coast supplies apparently are fully as large as a year ago and up considerably from last spring. The northern Colorado feedlot area is estimated to be 25 to 30 per cent short of a year ago. Based upon this survey, it does not appear that the heavy volume of slaughter of fat cattle, which has been running as much as 40 to 50 per cent over a year ago, will continue.

MIDDLE MEN

If all men were given according to need some truck drivers would be entitled to both sides of the road.

—HOWARD HAYNES

Thus, it appears that a reliable outlet should be found for choice to prime longfed cattle the next few months. The public has been educated to consume a record volume of beef and there is no reason to believe that the volume of longfed cattle will exceed the demand in the near future. This does not mean that all classes of cattle will enjoy broad demand. In fact, all indications point to a gradual widening of the price spread between longfed cattle and grassfeds, including cows.

Already, markets are starting to favor fed cattle and pressure is showing up against lower grades. The set-back in cows, for instance, is much sharper than the decline on fed cattle, following the recent upturn. By the same token, grass fed steers are gradually slipping in value and at some markets buyers are attempting to buy dairy type steers of utility and commercial grade in line with cows. At the recent low point, a spread of \$10 to \$11 per hundred was seen between choice to prime steers and utility grades. This spread has already widened to some \$15 to \$16 and could very well spread out further. As recently as seven months ago we had a spread of some \$20 to \$22 in the market.

Beef Is Best Bargain

One of the encouraging factors to a dependable market on fed cattle is the comparative standing of beef prices in the dressed market picture. Despite the fact that some \$8 to \$10 per hundred has been put on dressed beef, it is still the cheapest red meat product for the consumer by quite a margin. Pork loins, for instance, have recently sold from \$68 to as high as \$71 wholesale. Dressed lamb has been running up

around \$55 to as high as \$58. Live hogs recently reached the highest price levels in five years. Yet, with the recent advance in dressed beef, choice and prime carcasses have been selling around \$44 to \$48.

Stocker and feeder prices, as would be expected, are now more uncertain than ever, due to the recent rise in fat cattle. Steers that were priced down around \$16 to \$18 were quickly withdrawn and asking prices were boosted up around \$22. However, buyers have been skeptical as to the permanency of the upturn in fed cattle and have been hesitant to make any commitments.

While it is true that a smaller price spread between feeder and fat cattle is necessary at current levels, it cannot be overlooked that late in 1952 we had a spread of \$6 to as much as \$11 between feeders and fats which proved to be insufficient. A tighter hold by financing institutions upon credit this year will no doubt also serve to dampen too much optimism.

Range feed conditions in the northern plains generally have been good this year, while in the Southwest everyone is aware of the desperate drought conditions in many areas. Thousands of stock cattle from dry areas have moved throughout the summer to northern plains pastures. From all indications, a heavy movement of such cattle may be expected this fall to market. Current tendency seems to be to move cows as early as possible, while steers and heifers apparently will be held on the range as long as possible for gains in weight.

Price Round-Up

Late in July fed steers and heifers made net gains of \$3 to \$5 per hundred, after having been as much as \$6 up at the high time, some heavy longfed steers as much as \$7 up. In general steers showed more gain than heifers. Commercial to good steers and heifers showed a smaller gain of no more than \$2 to \$3. Beef cows lost nearly all of their \$2 to \$3 gain at the high time, but canners and cutters still looked \$1 to \$2 better than the previous month. Bulls lost most of their gain by the end of July. Stockers and feeders at markets gained \$3 to \$4, but the raise was more of a gradual one, and in fact some com-

mon and medium plain quality kinds were weakening late in the month.

Butcher hogs gained \$1.50 to \$2 during the period and spring lambs ruled about steady on choice and prime grades with some \$1 to \$2 declines on plainer kinds.

Late in July the bulk of choice and prime fed steers sold in a spread of \$24 to \$27, a few loads reaching \$28 to \$28.50 at Chicago, with \$27.50 paid at Denver. Good to low choice shortfeds brought \$20 to \$24, and commercial to good grass steers ranged \$16.50 to \$21, with utility down to \$14.50 or below. Choice and prime fed heifers sold from \$23 to \$26.50, with load lots at Denver reaching upward to \$27.75. Good grass heifers brought \$20 at Kansas City with commercial grades \$15 to \$18.50. At the high time on July 15, prime fed steers reached a top of \$30.50 at Chicago, and choice to prime heifers reached a high of \$28.50 at Denver. In that week, feedlot mates of cattle on different days of the week sold as much as \$4.25 apart from Monday to Wednesday. With the exception of the sharp upturn following the lifting of price controls in October of 1946, it was probably the most hectic week of trading in history. Beef cows brought \$10 to \$13 for the most part, after selling as high as \$16 before the reaction took place. Canners and cutters brought \$8 to \$11, after selling as high as \$10 to \$12.50 at the high time. Bologna bulls ranged from \$12 to \$17. Good and choice vealers sold from \$15 to \$22, with heavy calves mostly \$19 downward. Medium and good stocker and feeder steers brought \$14 to \$18, good and choice grades \$18 to \$20.50, with choice fleshy feeders up to \$21.50, one load partly fattened steers just under 800 pounds \$22 at Kansas City. Medium and good stock heifers brought \$13.50 to \$17, a few choice making \$18. Good and choice steer calves brought \$18 to \$22.50, with many of the heifer calves going to killers at \$16 to \$18, some on the baby beef order up to \$21 and \$22 weighing upward to 550 pounds. Medium to good stock cows sold at \$9.75 to \$11 per hundred, some with calves at side bringing \$12 to \$13.50, an occasional load of high quality young cows for breeding at \$14 to \$14.50 per cwt.—C. W.

MARKETINGS AND CATTLE NUMBERS

Figures cited by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Cattlemen's Association in a recent article illustrates the behavior of the cattle market as related to slaughter. The table shows that marketings were not in proportion to numbers on hand during 1948-52, inclusive, and that there was not a heavy enough marketing of cows and heifers during the period to hold numbers in balance with demand. Result of the light marketing of cows and heifers, particularly during 1949-52, is the present 93,700,000 cattle population figure.

Year	Cattle and Calf Slaughter (Round Numbers)	Cow and Heifer Slaughter (Percentage)	Total Cattle Numbers (Round Nos.)
1947	36,100,000	51.40	80,500,000
1948	31,500,000	52.00	77,100,000
1949	30,100,000	42.90	76,800,000
1950	29,100,000	43.20	77,900,000
1951	26,000,000	43.80	82,000,000
1952	28,000,000	41.80	88,000,000
1953	-----	-----	93,700,000

Your cows need Ful-O-Pep's added nutritional strength to build sound, sturdy calves!

ADDED VITAMIN "A," and other vital vitamin values, are supplied in Ful-O-Pep by Concentrated Spring Range*—a special "green grass" vitamin boost. Sure boosts cow health . . . breeding condition . . . and milk flow.

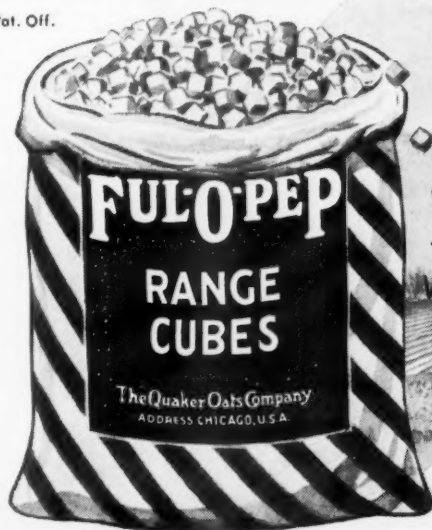
EXTRA PHOSPHORUS and calcium, provided by dicalcium phosphate, plus added trace minerals in extra-nutritious Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes, promote top body condition . . . help build big, strapping calves.

NUTRIENT BALANCE helps cows utilize grass and roughage efficiently. Actually, Ful-O-Pep's bristling with proteins, vitamins and minerals!

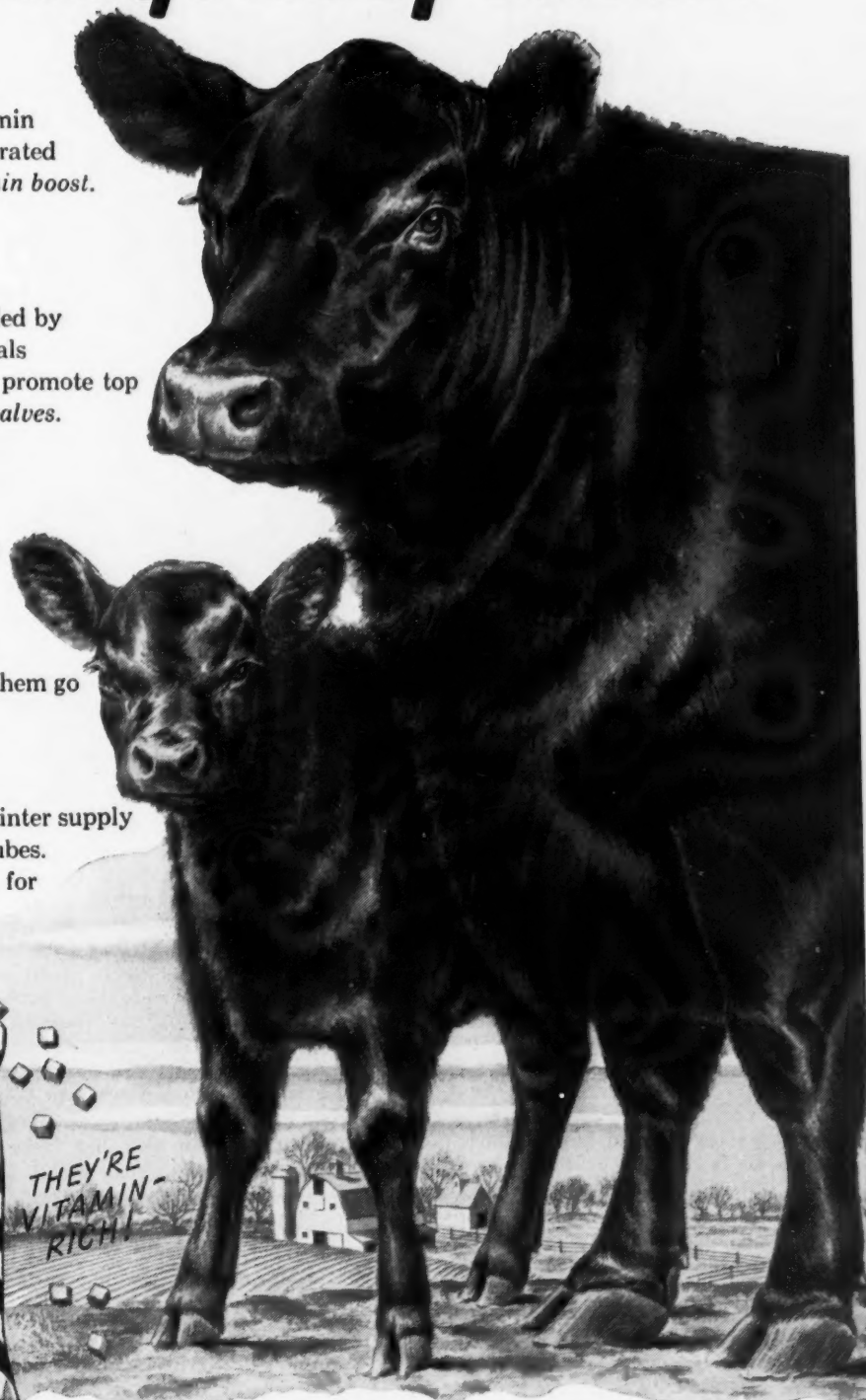
HIGH PALATABILITY and digestibility of vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes make them go farther with less waste than ordinary or single protein supplements.

NOW IS THE TIME to plan for your full winter supply of production-powered Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. You'll find 'em hard to beat, for economy . . . for efficiency . . . for ease of feeding!

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



THEY'RE
VITAMIN-
RICH!



See your Ful-O-Pep man!

HYATT REPORT

(Continued From Page 5)

The Livestock Industry Advisory Committee included also a Retail Meat Trade and Industry Committee and a Committee on Finances. The retail group adopted a resolution as follows:

"There is a serious emergency situation brought on by the drouth, and this, coupled with the largest number of cattle in the history of the country, calls for record distribution of beef.

"Per Capita beef consumption is now the greatest in 44 years. It has taken the combined efforts of all segments of the cattle and beef industry to accomplish this. While new records have been established, still more can be done, and packers and all those connected with the ultimate distribution to consumers plan to intensify their efforts to move the maximum quantity to consumers.

"Our goal will be to increase consumption rather than to store emergency beef now coming to market.

"We ask the cooperation of all the industry in helping to move the maximum tonnage to consumers. To accomplish this, we ask that everyone do all possible to educate consumers to the best use of the types and cuts of beef that will be in heavy supply.

"We are glad to report that the National Live Stock and Meat Board, meat packing industry, brokers, wholesalers, independent retailers, food chains and supermarkets, restaurants and hotels and government agencies are already planning to step up their educational and promotional programs. We feel certain that there can be an increase in

consumption that will help all in the industry as well as benefit the consumers."

The Committee on Finance adopted a resolution as follows:

"The Advisory Committee on Credit agree that there is an immediate and urgent need for a supplemental credit program to help livestock producers stay in business. Too many producers are liquidating all or part of their holdings because of inability to obtain additional financing. There will also be need in the future for this type of credit to help rebuild their herds."

This committee also agreed that no government-sponsored direct loan program should supply funds to a farmer or rancher who is able to obtain his credit from other sources and that no government program should be set up primarily to refinance the loans presently held by other lenders or support a basically unsound livestock operation. Every safeguard should be taken so that all aid is extended on the basis of need, and local committees are best able to advise on the local need.

Legislation has now been enacted to provide this credit and other relief (see Page 28).

Indicated federally inspected slaughter during January to June, compared with a year ago, using 1952 as 100 per cent, is approximately 134 per cent on cattle and 132 per cent on calves. The good part of the picture is that we have no backlog of beef in packers' hands.

Last spring this year's slaughter was estimated at around 32 million cattle and calves and later it was upped to 34,500,000. My guess is that if the slaughter continues as it has been for the past six months we will wind up with a 38,

500,000 cattle and calf slaughter for 1953. In that case, instead of an increase in the cattle population we should have a decrease of a million head, when the death loss is taken into consideration.

We are fortunate to have a high wage scale and high employment. Our product is being consumed. We may be eating our way out faster than we realize—and "eat our way out" is the economically sound way to reduce the excessive cattle population.

There are two outlets for grass cattle. One is to the slaughterer, and we must do everything possible to keep this channel open. The other outlet is to the feeder, and many of them have taken severe losses and these losses will cause a reduction in feeding. Yet there is a price at which cattle feeding next year will be profitable and we do not believe it has to be the extreme low figure prevalent at some of the southwestern markets when the heavy movement on drouth cattle was on.

It is hoped that grain-fed cattle will not be so scarce next year that prices will go sky-high to the advantage of the few who are in but to the injury of those who are out and to many millions of consumers and the livestock industry as a whole.

We must try to the best of our ability not to let the pendulum of supply and demand swing too far to the left and then to the right. Someone always gets hurt at the extreme end of the swing. It has now swung in the direction of overproduction. The next swing will be toward scarcity. It is to the interest of all of us that supply be as normal as possible.

If we believe in the principles that this country was founded upon, then this is no time for fear for the future of the livestock industry.

HCL Reaches Record But Beef Down 20%

In connection with published government reports of living costs reaching a record high between mid-May and mid-June, the American Meat Institute reported that retail beef prices have been running 20 per cent lower than last year. The Institute statement said:

"In June, government figures show, the average retail price of round steak in Chicago stores—individually owned, chains, cash and carry and charge and delivery, which are typical of other localities—was 81 cents per pound, or a decline of 23 per cent from the price of \$1.05 in June, 1952. Rib roast dropped from 82 cents to 64 cents, or 22 per cent, over the same period.

"The decline in beef prices has been generally rather steady. For the first six months of this year round steak averaged 82.5 cents per pound as compared with \$1.06 for the first six months of 1952, or a decline of 22 per cent. Rib roast averaged 67.5 cents per pound for the first six months of 1953 as compared with 84 cents, or a drop of 20 per cent, over January-June last year."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The State Presidents

Oren Boies, Nevada State Cattle Association president, lives on a ranch in northeastern Nevada. He describes it as a valley ranch located on the Little Salmon River, which rises within the state and flows north into Idaho. Mr. Boies has operated this ranch near Contact, and one above there, for the past 26 years.

The Boies cattle herd is a commercial one—all Herefords—and their owner says, "I don't think there is anything unusual in the method except for one experiment I have tried: breeding my yearling heifers to black bulls to get away from the calving troubles that we normally have with two-year-old heifers. This has worked out very well."

This Nevadan regards as the biggest problem in his state "where we run so



much on the public domain," the need to get "a feeling that we have this range and will have it. What we do to build up on it and anything we can do to give it a higher carrying capacity would be the most beneficial thing, if we could feel that it would be ours after it is built up—which this new range law should take care of if we can get it through Congress."

Mr. Boies cited the Halogeton problem as another serious one—together with some other cattle diseases prevalent in the area.

On the personal side, there are two children in the Boies family; the boy, Ira, is on the ranch with his father and the daughter is married and lives on a neighboring ranch, about 20 miles away. The elder Boies has been a Farm Bureau member, has been a director in soil conservation work, and has served as president of a number of local associations, president of the Elko County Fair Board, and also head of the Nevada State Livestock Show "for about 10 or 12 years."

Tariffs & Trade --A Case Study

"TRADE NOT AID" has become the rallying cry of those countries which have been recipients of U. S. aid in the post-war years.

The British, in particular, have emphasized that they wish to "pay their own way." But they hasten to point out that if they are to do this, the U. S. must lower its tariffs and open its markets to British goods.

What might be the effects of reducing our tariffs? Little study has been given to this subject but what has been happening in Canada may prove enlightening.

Nearly 60 per cent of British goods entering Canada are duty free. A much smaller percentage of American goods enter Canada duty free. Furthermore, tariffs on dutiable British goods are 10 per cent lower than on similar American goods.

One would surmise from this that the British have a preferred position in the Canadian market. Yet in almost every line of goods imported into Canada from the two countries, American firms get most of the business.

Look at a few Canadian imports.

American drug and chemical products are subject to tariffs that are often 15 per cent higher than duties on similar British products. Yet seven-eighths of the market goes to U. S. firms. Although the duty on British fabrics is 3 cents less per pound than on American cloth, the U. S. gets nine-tenths of Canada's business. For iron and steel products, American goods carry a duty 10 per cent higher than that on British products. Yet, from household utensils to heavy machinery, imports from the U. S. run about \$1.2 billion a year and those from Britain \$130 million.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the Canadian import market has expanded sixfold over pre-war in the post-war years. American sales to Canada have risen sevenfold during this time while British sales have only tripled. In 1952 British sales declined to \$360 million from \$421 million in 1951. During this same time Canadian exports to Britain increased by over \$100 million. This prompted the British to make the same statement to Canadians that they have been making to the U. S., "If you don't buy more from us, we can't

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST MADE BY PRODUCERS GROUP

The National Live Stock Producers Association's Market Service publication in a July "Summary and Forecasts" column declares that: "Feedlot replacements seem fully justified, and that would apply to all stocker and feeder replacements. With any permanent drouth relief all range cattle will be in stronger hands, which would indicate a progressively stronger market for all cattle from producing areas."

buy from you."

What are some of the causes for this? First, the British refuse to employ competitive marketing and sales techniques. Second, they are unable or refuse to give prompt delivery.

According to the Canadian trade minister, the British are used to selling in the sterling area where their customers are short of hard currency. The exporter therefore has little to fear in the way of competition from the U. S. or Canada. This permits inefficiency.

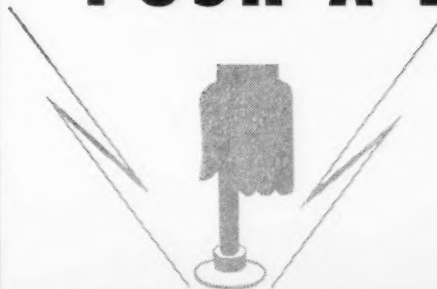
It would thus seem that lower American tariffs will be of limited usefulness in promoting "trade not aid."—U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

OGDEN GATEWAY CASE

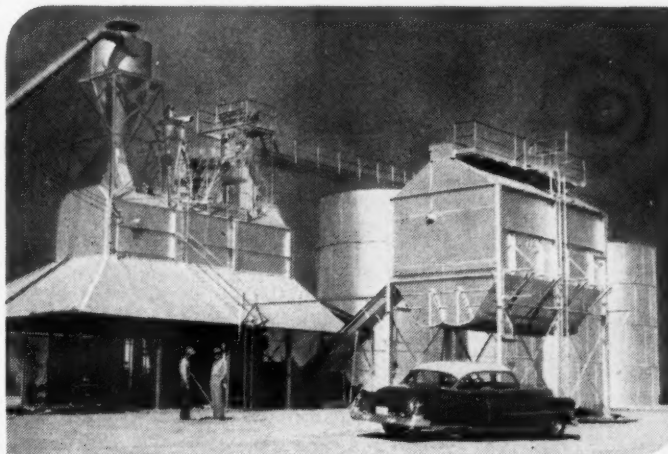
Petitions to reopen the Ogden Gateway Case were rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Union Pacific filed suit in federal district court challenging the decision. On request, effective date of the commission's order to establish joint rates was postponed to Oct. 7.

The case involves efforts of the Rio Grande to force the Union Pacific to establish joint through rates on shipments moving through Ogden. Freight is exchanged at that point now but it is on a combination of separate rates of the two roads which is higher than the joint rates would be.

PUSH A BUTTON



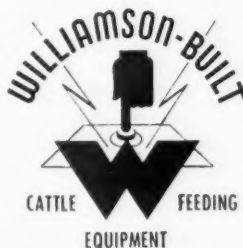
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Feeding Beef Cows

(Continued From Page 10)

There is evidence that iron, copper and cobalt are needed as added supplements in some states. However, there appear to be adequate amounts of them in the natural feeds in many areas.

Where it is necessary to feed minerals, it is advised that they be offered to cattle *ad libitum*, free choice, all of the time. Use a mineral box, preferably covered to keep out the rain and snow. Divide the box into halves. Put iodized salt in one side and a mixture of salt and bonemeal, or whatever calcium-phosphorus supplement you use, in the other

gnaw on bones, wood, hair, rags or almost anything . . . sometimes rotten materials attract cattle quite unnaturally.

3. In laboratory examinations, the inorganic phosphorus in the blood plasma will drop.

4. Cattle become stiff in the joints.

5. They may show bowed legs, enlarged joints, beaded ribs, etc.

6. The top line will not be normally straight. Animals will drop away unnaturally at the crops, but arch over the loins. They stand in a hunched position, tucked in the middle.

7. Bones may break easily.

8. Cattle become emaciated, have a rough coat, are listless, and may have

storage, if adequate, in the beginning, may last as long as five or six months—sometimes longer. In an experiment, aged dairy bulls failed to show characteristic deficiency symptoms after a year on a ration very low in vitamin A. If cattle ever must go longer than five months or so without green feed, they may begin to show these deficiencies. Growing calves or pregnant cows have higher requirements, so the vitamin A storage may be exhausted sooner.

If the lactating cow has plenty of the vitamin, she puts it in the milk fat. A young calf receiving only skim milk might develop deficiencies. Colostrum is very high in vitamin A. The supply of vitamin A is another reason for feed-



Winter Range in South Park, Colorado

side. If defluorinated phosphate rock or one of the supplements less palatable than bonemeal is used, about 5 per cent cottonseed meal (linseed oil meal or soybean oil meal) and 5 per cent molasses may be mixed with it. This also may be done in areas near the ocean where cattle do not take salt and minerals. This will tempt them to eat more minerals. Monosodium phosphate and disodium phosphate can be put into the drinking water at the rate of about 1 ounce per head daily. Monosodium phosphate is the better of these two, being more palatable and supplying more phosphorus. (More research on this is needed, but this mineral has promise in those areas where there is an abundance of lime but a lack of phosphorus.)

If cows are receiving a ration of poor non-legume hay plus a protein supplement, ground limestone at the rate of 1/10 pound per head daily can be fed with the protein supplement without leaving it to the cows to help themselves from a mineral box.

Symptoms of Mineral Deficiencies

One or more symptoms may show up in mineral deficiencies:

1. A lack of appetite.
2. A depraved appetite. Cattle will

diarrhea.

9. Cattle have anemia with cobalt, iron and copper deficiencies.

Vitamins for Beef Cattle

Vitamin D has already been mentioned in connection with calcium and phosphorus. As beef cattle receive plenty of this vitamin from sunlight, cattlemen usually need not worry about it. The only vitamin that appears to have any great practical importance with cattle is vitamin A. Deficiencies of this vitamin are likely to show up when cattle are grazed for some months of the year on dry, bleached grass. Also, these deficiencies occur when poorly-cured hay is the only roughage.

All cattle, except young calves receiving milk, obtain all of their vitamin A as carotene, a yellow pigment. This is converted into vitamin A in the animal's body. Feeding straw or brown hay for a long period will produce symptoms of vitamin A deficiency. Green grass, green colored hay (if not over a year old), and silage always contain plenty of vitamin A. Cattle store vitamin A in their bodies. Beef cows usually have a good amount stored in their bodies in the fall after having been on good green pasture all summer. This

ing 5 or more pounds of green, leafy alfalfa or other legume hay to growing calves or to pregnant cows. Such hays are higher in vitamin A than grass hays.

Vitamin A Deficiency Symptoms

The symptoms of vitamin A deficiency are as follows:

1. Night blindness. This is an inability to see well at dusk.
2. Newborn calves are blind or become blind soon after birth. This is due to a constriction of the optic nerve.
3. Growth is slow.
4. Formation of proper teeth structure may be impaired.
5. Animals do not fatten as readily.
6. The epithelial tissues degenerate. These form the linings of all the passages of the body: the eyelids, mouth and digestive tract, the respiratory tract and the urogenital tract. This generalized effect causes many other disorders.
7. Animals are more susceptible to respiratory infections. Pneumonia will occur more frequently.
8. Cows do not breed or dead calves are born.
9. Bulls become infertile.
10. Eye infections become more frequent in a herd.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

There appears to be no advantage in feeding other vitamins to cattle. Mature cattle synthesize all of the B-complex vitamins that they need. Additions of concentrated vitamin sources to cattle rations have never been proved to be of advantage. Injections of vitamin B have been shown to have beneficial effect on white muscle disease when it occurs in calves. No preventive effect has been noted from feeding this vitamin to pregnant cows.

Dicumarol is a compound present in spoiled sweetclover hay or silage that interferes with blood clotting. This is because the normal action of vitamin K is interfered with. Large dosages of vitamin K will alleviate the adverse effects of "sweetclover disease."

Energy

To supply enough energy insofar as beef cows are concerned means to give them enough to eat. Also "energy" has an additional meaning—it relates to the amount of T.D.N. per pound of feed. Hays have about 50 pounds of T.D.N. per 100 pounds of feed, while most grains and other concentrates supply approximately 75 pounds of T.D.N. per 100 pounds of feed.

If cattle do not receive enough energy, they become thin and may even become weak and emaciated. If they receive an excess of energy in a ration well balanced as to protein, minerals and vitamins, they become fat. It is important that cattlemen use good judgment in the amount of energy they feed. They must consider the purpose for which the feeding is being done. If they are feeding beef cows only to maintain them so each one produces a big healthy calf each year, they should feed enough energy to do just that—no more, no less. There is, of course, some variation permitted in such a program, but one thing is certain regarding most commercial grade beef cow herds (and some purebred herds as well): **they can perform their function well when fed on roughages alone.** Large amounts of expensive concentrates high in energy are unnecessary.

The opposite extreme (too little energy) should be avoided also. This may seem elementary, but I know cattlemen who take great pains to supply a complicated mineral mixture to half-starved cattle. Minerals and vitamins and even a pound or two daily of good protein supplement like cottonseed meal do not take the place of giving cows **enough to eat**; i.e., supply enough energy. If cows should happen to come off pasture in the fall in a thin condition, get them up in good shape immediately. It is not good to let them go on into the winter approaching calving time in a thin or weak condition. If good roughage does not get them up in shape soon enough, feed some grain.

Commercial cows should not be fattened. In winter-feeding breeding cows, it is not desirable to fatten them for three reasons:

1. Fat cows do not make as good or as thrifty mothers.

2. Usually, if you raise beef cows, pasture is the biggest and cheapest crop you have to market. You get more from it summers if you do not winter-feed your cows so heavily on more expensive feeds.

3. Fattening breeding cows is extravagant.

Economy

The final point in feeding beef cows is economy. Perhaps I should say it is both first and last. It is important. You keep beef cows to raise calves. If you need calves and do not raise your own, you buy them. When you buy them, you try to buy as cheaply as you can, as long as you do not get inferior animals. The cost of a calf at weaning time is the cost of feeding his dam for a year, if she has a calf every year. If she misses a year and you keep her, the next calf the second year will cost twice as much.

The sources of cow feed can be ranked in economy as follows:

1. Pasture is cheapest.
2. Roughages are second in economy.
3. Concentrates are the most expensive.

Pasture or range is our cheapest cow feed. It will pay to take care of it, utilize it and improve it. It pays to produce high quality roughages. They save grain. We must learn to produce more human food (meat) without taking other human food (grains) as feed to do it. Concentrates are the most expensive feeds. They have their place, but their place is not to maintain beef cows. There is plenty of use and plenty of sale for concentrates to finish cattle for market. It is unnecessary to use them for cows **except when other feeds fail**; that is, if the pasture has been unusually poor or for some reason insufficient or only very poor quality hay is available. It may be excusable to feed concentrates to commercial cows at certain times or in some years, but certainly not all of the time or every year. It is better to feed concentrates than to have cows that are too thin. It takes less feed to keep cows from losing flesh than it does to put the flesh back on them after it has been starved off. It is better economy to feed some grain than to have cattle that are undernourished. It is part of livestock management, as well as feeding, so to plan the cattle enterprise to balance pasture and high quality roughage to avoid, if possible, the purchase of high priced concentrates for the cow herd.

Silage

Economy is one of the advantages of silage. A few desirable things about making silage are: It is relatively cheap. There is less waste with silage. There is very little loss in harvesting silage. The entire plant is used. Cattle clean up all of it and leave no refused feed. With silage, more cattle can be kept in proportion to the area of cultivated land. Corn and the sorghums are traditionally the best silage crops. Ensiling is the cheapest and best way to pre-

(Continued on Page 28)

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economical way to
use penicillin . . .



INJECTION
BICILLIN[®]
LONG-ACTING
For animal use

One injection gives blood levels
lasting a week or more!

■ Figure out the economy of BICILLIN for yourself! One injection of ordinary penicillin gives blood levels in cattle lasting only 24 hours—BICILLIN gives levels lasting a week or more.

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10 cc. vials of 2 million units (200,000 units/cc.)

50 cc. vials of 10 million units (200,000 units/cc.)



Philadelphia 2, Pa.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

Summer lasts so long in the Southwest! Sometimes by August—and especially on such a year as this one—it is hard to remember when last we saw rain. Here of course we do not expect to, so it is not the black tragedy it is in other places where their economy and operational practices are based on a certain amount of summer moisture. It saddens us all to see the pictures of the parched meadows and fields of the present drouth area, and of the thin "nickle-a-pound" drouth calves. But those of us who are wives of cattlemen, I am sure, feel a touch of pride in our knowledge that this is the breed that has always fought nature in her worst moods.

The rains will come again, and the new grass will sprout. And the cattlemen, unbowed, will be right there ready to get started on plans for a new crop of better calves next spring . . . and all the springs to come.

* * *

It must be wonderful, in an area that has summer storms, to walk out into a garden filled with the good growing smell of wet earth and fresh-washed leaves—without having spent hours with the garden hose and sprinklers and ditching hoe to make it so. But here without constant irrigation there's be nothing but burnt, bare ground for almost half of the year. Somehow, though, the neat vegetable rows and the little flower beds tucked naturalistically among the boulders of our steep canyon walls (so inaccessible to the nearest tap, alas) seem so much larger under a broiling August sun than they did when the seeds went into the moist waiting earth last spring. Sometimes on these scorching days it is easy to find oneself thinking of the garden as "just another chore."

I suppose what brought that to my mind is that I've been taking a little time these mornings to water a neighbor's flowers while she is away on a trip. Here at home, because it is an endless summer task, I'm inclined to fit watering in and around a dozen other jobs, indoors and out. And as I rush between bed-making and baking and changing half a dozen scattered sprinklers I pay but casual mechanical attention to each task. But down at my neighbor's I have nothing to do but to watch the water as it flows, to see the limp leaves come alive and crisp again . . . almost, it seems, to see the small brave plants square their shoulders to endure another burning August day.

And it gives me the same good feeling I used to have when first a small chilled orphan calf took the milk I offered . . . a fine, rich, giving feeling, and well worth an occasional aching back or sore shoulder muscles . . . Or so it seems to me.

But forgive me if I have no more time to write about it now. It's time to start the sprinklers!

AT HOME ON THE RANGE

I don't know if you feel the same way I do about it, but when I'm in the mood to cook I do not care how much time and fussing a new recipe requires. On the other hand, when I turn to my "Quick and Easy" file, I want it to be both easy and fast . . . Like the Cranford Cake recipe I gave you a long while ago, the one where you dump everything into a warm bowl and beat it up together with an eggbeater.

Somehow—perhaps because I am not much of a cookie maker—most of even the so-called "quick" recipes seem a lot of work and fuss to me. So I was doubly delighted to get this luscious peanut butter quickie . . . both because it really takes only a few minutes to make and because it will keep in the refrigerator for a couple of weeks and in the freezer for I do not know how long. All ready to be taken out, sliced, and popped into the oven for rich crumbly cookies at a minute's notice. And such a good flavor, too!

An extra dividend in our family is how welcomed they are by the Youngest Marine, now in Korea. He was always the "peanut-butter-eatin'est child," as an old neighbor of ours used to say. All the time he was at home, it seems to me that he made himself at least one peanut-butter sandwich every day. (I think I said once before, shortly after he enlisted, that it hardly seemed like home any more, since the jar of peanut-butter and a knife were no longer on the end of the drainboard every afternoon.)

It's so easy to whisk up a batch of these on a Sunday afternoon. I save all large cans I get nowadays, fill them with these cookies (try packing them in popcorn; a wonderful, edible packing material) and every two or three weeks I make up a box of these, of instant chocolate and marshmallows—he's still at the age where he loves hot chocolate—and an assortment of crackers and packaged cheese, etc. Air mail packages are so expensive; I've found that packages

sent insured regular mail usually get there within six weeks or a little more, and I can send four or five good-sized ones for the price of one tiny air mail box. So far, apparently, only one package has been lost en route. A small enough risk, say I, to keep a youngster sure he's not forgotten here at home!

Even if you're lucky enough not to have a boy in Korea, I think you'll find a lot of uses for the following "quick and easy" recipe.

PEANUT BUTTER REFRIGERATOR COOKIES

Sift together:

1½ cups sifted flour

½ cup sugar

½ tsp. salt

Then cut into dry ingredients, until the texture of coarse corn meal:

½ cup peanut butter (the crunchy kind is nicest)

½ cup butter

Add, mixing thoroughly:

2 tbsp. light corn syrup.

THAT'S ALL!

Shape into rolls, wrap in wax paper and keep in the refrigerator or freezer. When needed, cut into thin slices (you'll have to take it out of the freezer about an hour before you want to bake them) spread on a cookie sheet, lightly greased, and bake at 400 degrees for about 20 minutes, or until lightly browned.

I hope you'll like these as well as we do. And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening.

MEET YOUR NEIGHBOR

Ever since this column began, more than five years ago, many of the notes on the activities of Wyoming CowBelles have either been written by, or have mentioned, Mrs. Joe H. Watt of Moorcroft. So of course I was not surprised when in the course of our correspondence Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Sr. of Cheyenne mentioned several times how very active and helpful Mrs. Watt had been.

When I wrote to ask if I might use the Watts as this month's Neighbors, Arlene Watt wrote back, "My twenty-five years of being a ranch wife have gone by so swiftly and uneventfully, I am sure they could be almost exactly duplicated by any other woman on a ranch. I'm afraid I have nothing very interesting to offer for your page, for I truly feel I am such an average ranch wife that any one of your readers could reflect back over her life and read my own."

Mrs. Watt



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

And that, I think, is the very nicest thing about our Neighbors of this month!

Arlene Watt was a school teacher before she married, and she says she had a lot to learn about a ranch. On their return from their honeymoon the Watts were met in town with a team and wagon, as it had been a wet spring; there were no paved roads to their place, and they had to travel that way. She admits she was terrified; never entirely lost her fear of being behind a team, she says, as she always expected them to run away . . . which they sometimes did.

The couple's early married years were depression years, filled with drouths and low cattle prices, but they had also the thrill of building up their ranch and stock in spite of all drawbacks.

In one thing Arlene Watt was fortunate: her husband much preferred her staying at home when he rode the range, and having a hot meal ready for him when he came in, rather than—like some men I know!—expecting her to ride with him . . . and have the hot meals, too! (How many times do all ranch women keep meals hot, waiting and waiting for the men to come riding in! Martha Downer wrote a verse about that for these pages once, remember?)

So, while Arlene Watt hasn't worked cattle on horseback much, she says she can lay claim to being an excellent extra hand in a car! In fact, until recently the Watts had tailless cows that owed their misfortune to being packed in a car by Mrs. Watt when they were new-born and having been careless enough to let their tails dangle so that she slammed the car door on them! She says she still follows up in the car when they are working cattle, takes the men's meals to them and runs all kinds of errands. (Does that sound familiar to other ranch wives, too?)

Mrs. Watt says she also long ago learned the trick of feeding new-born chilled calves with a stomach tube, instead of with a bottle. (Wish I'd learned that one!) And also, she says, of warming the chilled little things in a tub of quite warm water. (Of course we do not have so much trouble with chilling here, but that's another trick I didn't know.)

However, the life of Joe and Arlene Watt has not been altogether devoted to ranch work. Mr. Watt has always taken an interest in civic work and has been on many boards in their county. At present he is serving his second term as county commissioner in Weston County, where he was born. He has also served for several years on the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers.

Mrs. Watt is past president of the Wyoming CowBelles, and still one of their most active members. She says she also enjoys working with her political party, feeling that is a privilege as well as a duty.

As for hobbies, she says she has none—managing to keep too busy with her house and lawn and other activities to feel the need of one.

To have so full and rich a life you feel no need for hobbies . . . isn't that the sort of living we wish for, every one?

And so, with pleasure, I present two happy people. Meet Joe and Arlene Watt of Moorcroft—meet your Neighbors!

Beef Week Asked

The California State CowBelles, in a meeting at Sloughhouse, Calif., on June 26, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The production of beef cattle in the nation has increased in numbers to a point that such numbers are above the visible supply of range feed; and

Whereas, The increased numbers of cattle have resulted in a price decline that places the beef cattle industry and the nation's economy in jeopardy; and

Whereas, In order to bring cattle numbers in line with visible feed supplies and in relation to the law of supply and demand, it has become necessary for the producer to adopt a program of heavy marketing of cows, heifers and calves; and

Whereas, There are no apparent avenues open for the disposal of the surplus of beef which will result from this heavy marketing, particularly the lower grades, other than the one to increase the consumption of beef; and

Whereas, The executive committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association recommended at its Denver meeting that each state association adopt its own beef promotion program for the purpose of working with all segments of the industry to increase the consumption of beef; and

Whereas, The critical beef cattle situation has now become a national problem, it appears that a national program must be developed in order to achieve the objectives of the programs adopted by the many state and county associations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State CowBelles, in executive session on June 26, 1953, strongly recommend that the president and officers of the American National CowBelles request the American National Cattlemen's Association to inaugurate and direct a NATIONAL BEEF WEEK this fall for the purpose of increasing the consumption of beef and to acquaint the public with the problems of the industry.

Officers of the California State CowBelles are Mrs. Jake L. Schneider, president; Mrs. Jere Sheldon and Mrs. Clyde Carlisle, vice-presidents, and Mrs. Stanley Van Vleck, secretary-treasurer.

A RANCHWIFE SPEAKS

An example of good public relations work is to be found in an address delivered earlier this year before the Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Kansas City, Mo., by Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, Kan., past president of the American National CowBelles Association.



Mrs. Lynam

Proceeding from the friendly title "Between You and Me," the prominent CowBelle traced briefly the history and aims of the organization

The PRODUCER staff is holding its collective breath. If this August issue gets by without another mixup on the ladies' pages (or elsewhere, for that matter!) we'll breathe easy again. It's hard to explain how two pictures and their cutlines can get transposed somewhere between the preparation and publication of a magazine, but that's what happened in July. It would be nice if we could lay the blame on some especially busy gremlin in the Denver office, but who would believe it? . . . Not Dorothy McDonald, who writes the column for these Ladies' Choice pages; probably not our readers, and certainly not the PRODUCER editor! So maybe we'd better just classify it as one of those regrettable things and hope it doesn't happen again. And, herewith, a repeat showing of the pictures in question with (we do hope) the right names to fit the right people.



Colorado CowBelle officers snapped during their convention at Greeley. (L. to r.) Mrs. Carl Bledsoe, Aroya, retiring president; Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison, new president; Mrs. Leavitt Booth, Arvada, vice-president; Mrs. Jim Price, Byers, secretary-treasurer.

Officers chosen by the Wyoming CowBelles in convention at Jackson in June included (l. to r.) Mrs. Donald W. Jewett, Big Piney, secretary; Mrs. Verne Barton, Upton, president, succeeding Mrs. Pabt. O'Neill, Big Piney; Mrs. Lloyd Van Deburg, Jackson, historian.



CATTLE MARKETED THIS YEAR MAY EQUAL NUMBER OF NEW CALVES BORN

Cattle marketings the first half of this year were up nearly 30 per cent from a year ago but sales of fed cattle will dwindle in coming months, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In the second half of 1953, says the bureau, marketings of all cattle probably will show a smaller gain over a year earlier than in the first half. However, number marketed this year is likely nearly to equal the number of calves produced.

Hog producers decided to reduce the

fall pig crop and reported to the BAE that they intend to reduce farrowings this fall 5 per cent from last fall.

Having risen from their June lows, prices of grade top beef cattle are expected to stay at a higher level than in recent months, says the bureau. Prices of lower grade cattle are expected to continue to fluctuate considerably the rest of 1953. No pronounced trend in either direction is likely.

A seasonal decline in hog prices will begin in late summer. Prices have risen steadily so far.

A seasonal decline in prices of sheep and lambs is expected this fall as slaughter picks up. However, rise in slaughter probably won't be so great as last fall, according to the BAE.

Mid-year prospects indicate that the supply of feed concentrates for 1953-54 will be 6 per cent above this year and only slightly below the 1950-51 record. The corn supply—crop plus carryover—is likely to be largest on record. If the July 1 prospect materializes, prices at harvest probably will again be well below support price.

which began locally with a 12-women gathering at the ranch home of Mrs. Ralph Cowan (now the National president) near Douglas, Ariz. The National group was formed January, 1951, during the annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association at

San Francisco and at the first of the year 1953 there were 13 member states, with members also in 14 other states and a total listing "well above the hoped-for goal of 1,000 members" for the end of the first year. Said Mrs. Lynam: "We are pleased with the results of our ef-

forts and hope to continue to grow in usefulness to our various communities, state and country. Wherever CowBelles have organized there has been marked increase in attendance and interest at the men's meetings, and more women enjoying them also. They have sponsored many projects to help their communities, giving to worthy charities and community hospitals, establishing nurses' scholarships, organizing and building the Boys' Ranch in Arizona for orphan boys, giving luncheons to urban women and telling the true story of meat. One group built a club house for community use; many have written articles for newspapers and magazines, and (there has been) various other informative activities."

"We are women of industry," Mrs. Lyman told her hearers. "Ranching is a 'way of life.' It is also a family cooperative in most instances, where we are active partners; bookkeepers as well as cooks, errand runners and often cowhands when the need arises. . . . Ranch and urban women are important to each other; we have many mutual interests. You are our customers, we are your customers. We prosper only when you do; your ability to buy meat is a first concern. We provide the most essential item in your diet: meat. Because meat is important to you, you are concerned with its cost. There are many factors involved; it is a complicated process of producing, growing, shipping, marketing a perishable live animal and then processing it into food, merchandising it and distributing it to retail market places. It has been said that it takes 20 men to make a steak. . . ."

In pursuing her subject, the speaker cited some of the things which determine selling price in the open market; outlined steps in preparing the product for that market; touched on the importance of meat in the diet, pointing out that "You can't eat grass. In the United States there are 779 million acres which can grow only grass, hay or herbage. This is 41 per cent of the total land. There is also 9 per cent of the allowable land which is used for pasture, hay and forage, making a total of 50 per cent of the land in the nation used only for and by meat animals. Cattle feeds are 78 per cent roughage, including hay and grass, and only 22 per cent is corn or

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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"What to look for in a Ranch Loan"

Write today for this new booklet prepared by the leader in the field.

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RANCH

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

OKLA. FIELD DAY MAPPED

The U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., is making plans for its 17th annual range field day at Woodward and Fort Supply, Okla. Date of the event is Oct. 3.

milo, 'cake,' meats and minerals. . . .
"There are two basic functions for freedom," Mrs. Lynam declared; "competition and cooperation. Cooperation is a high level of achievement, assures conservation of gains won through common consent and not coercion. . . . Competition develops the inner possibilities for service, inventions, research. We learn from our competitors. To remove competition and cooperation would destroy our freedom and men's ambitions. Any system that tends to remove the need for a moral sense and exercise of it by the individual is evil at the fundamental point. The state cannot safely make the choice for its citizens, nor can individuals grow morally strong if they do not have the opportunity."

Mrs. Lynam's conclusion: "Between you and me, being forced to work, forced to do our best, will breed temperance, self-control, diligence, will power, contentment, cheerfulness, character."

New Silage Preserver

A new powdered preservative for grass silage—having the same conditioning effect as sulfur dioxide gas but being safer, cheaper and easier to apply, has given good results in Bureau of Dairy Industry tests. It was found that even properly wilted silage was slightly milder and more palatable, and much higher in carotene content, when treated with sodium metabisulfite; over-all feeding value was about the same, and storage losses were down somewhat. The salt-like chemical was applied with a fertilizer drill attachment mounted over the silage blower; it could thus trickle down on the chopped forage at the rate of 8 pounds to the ton. The cost, 8 cents a pound, is about half as high as for sulfur dioxide, which is tedious to apply and hazardous to handle.

Undesirable fermentation in silage allows free play to bacteria that produce butyric acid and result in foul-smelling silage. Use of a conditioner combines it with the moisture in the crop to hold down much of this fermentation. Ordinarily a conditioner is used only in tower silos for high-moisture, high-protein forage such as (1) unwilted grass or mixed grass-legume at early head stage; (2) alfalfa or clover alone at all stages through early bloom; (3) soybeans alone at all stages. A properly wilted crop could be stored without a preservative when conditions are right, but many farmers prefer to use it for the added insurance it gives. A new leaflet, "Developments and Problems in Making Grass Silage," can be obtained from the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

BONDING OF PACKERS ASKED

Action by the National Livestock Auction Association meeting at Salina, Kan., in late June included a resolution favoring an amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act providing for "reasonable bonding of packers and packer buyers" . . . A bill (S. 2404) to authorize the secretary of agriculture "to require reasonable bonds" from packing companies is in Congress.

\$4.5 MILLION FROM GRAZING

The greatest source of revenue from national forests is timber, which last fiscal year brought in about \$71 million but approximately \$4.5 million was collected as fees from grazing cattle, sheep, horses and goats. All receipts are deposited in the U. S. Treasury. Within a couple of months 25 per cent of these funds will be distributed to the states in which national forests are located.



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Casey says . . .

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Branded Cowhide Label

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Kansas City, Mo.

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SALES

**SEPT.
19
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Williams Ranches Registered Hereford Sale

OGDEN COLISEUM—SEPT. 19, 1953, 10 A.M.

60 RANGE BULLS 215 FEMALES 20 HERD BULL PROSPECTS

Mostly Donald Domino 26 Blood Lines—Also 5 Proven Herd Bulls
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300 head of top quality Herefords, featuring REGISTER OF MERIT breeding.
70 head of show cattle and show prospects. Selling our half interest in
Publican Domino 173rd and W. Royal Mixer 5th. Write for catalogue.
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEREFORD DISPERSION IN 25 YEARS

**850
COWS**

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BULLS**

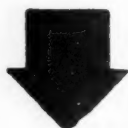
**250
CALVES**

One of the Nation's Greatest Herds
THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
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Cheyenne, Wyo. — Sept. 30, 1953



2 Big Sales at Britton, S. D.

Featuring the Get & Service of MW Larry Onward 13th
THE BULL THAT MAKES ENDS MEAT

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**NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, INC.
THORP HEREFORD FARMS**

Combination Sale

COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED ANGUS CATTLE

RANCH SALE OCT. 23, 1953

State Angus feeder sale, Billings, Oct. 22; Ours (N Bar Ranch), Oct. 23; North Montana Feeder Sale, Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 24

N BAR RANCH

GRASS RANGE, MONTANA

SPECIAL FEEDER EVENT SET

Prize lists have been announced for the Special Feeder Cattle Show and Sale to be held Sept. 24-25 in Chicago, as an addition to the ninth annual Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale Oct. 29-30. In the earlier show, six classes will include carlots of 20 head each steer

and heifer calves, yearling steers and heifers and two-year-old steers and heifers. Cash prizes will be \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$10, respectively in each class, and the champion carload will be awarded \$50 with the reserve champion load to get \$30. The event will be held in the new auction ring at the Chicago yards.

HEREFORD BOARD CHANGE

Walter M. Lewis, veteran Hereford breeder of Larned, Kan., has been named to the board of directors of the American Hereford Association. He succeeds J. J. Vanier of CK Ranch in Kansas who recently announced his resignation because of the pressure of other duties. Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., president of the breed organization, made the announcement.

ANGUS FIELDMAN RETIRES: SUCCESSOR IS NAMED

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association has announced that Carl Oldsen, for ten years a field representative in the Northwestern states, turned over his district to Ernest N. McCulloch on July 1. Mr. McCulloch has been on the association staff for two years. He will assist Angus breeders in North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and in the newly added states of Utah and Arizona.

CLARIFIES BREED PUBLICATION'S FUNCTIONS AS ABBA ORGAN

President Edgar Hudgins of the American Brahman Breeders Association recently announced that the ABBA News is the official publication of his organization. It goes to ABBA members and, in addition, to around 500 livestock newspaper and magazine editors. The News is the only publication over which ABBA controls editorial policy, "although several fine publications have been in the past, and are still, devoted to the promotion of Brahman cattle."

HEREFORD PERSONNEL CHANGE

The American Hereford Association at Kansas City has announced that its field representative in the Pacific Northwest, Andy Duffle of Walla Walla, Wash., is returning to the organization's headquarters office to handle special assignments on junior activities. He will be succeeded in the Northwest post by Darrel Brown.

1/2 ANGUS CHAMPION SOLD

The grand champion of the 1951 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, an Aberdeen-Angus bull, is now owned jointly by El-Jon Farms at Rose Hill, Ia., and D Bar S Ranch at Louisburg, Kan., which recently bought a half-interest in the animal.

DENVER SHOW TICKETS ON SALE

Plans are going into high gear for the 1954 edition of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Jan. 15-23, and the annual rush for tickets to the event is expected to start in the near future. PRODUCER readers who want to assure themselves of admission in advance would do well to write for theirs. The stock show's address is 1325 E. 46th Ave., Denver, Colo.

GRAND NAT'L BREEDING SALE BRINGS NEW HEREFORD RULES

The Grand National Hereford Breeding Cattle Sale, to be held at San Fran-

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cisco beginning Nov. 3 will have revised rules: There will be no classes for individual range bulls or heifers; animals consigned as individuals should be suitable for herd sires and replacement heifers in purebred herds. A maximum of 125 head will be sold, with each consignor limited to six head with not more than three individuals. Animals will be sifted before judging in accordance with University of California grading system. Individuals must grade 2 or better and pen animals 2 minus or better to be eligible for sale.

LA. ANGUS MEN ELECT

More than 200 persons were present for a meeting and field day held by the Louisiana Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association a number of weeks ago. Elected to office for the coming year were Dr. A. V. Young of Grand Cane, president; Roy Bucklin, Elton, vice-president; James H. Martin, Delhi, secretary (re-election). District vice-presidents are: C. C. Poulan, Shreveport; C. A. Pryor, Lillie; Ray Martin, Delhi; Jimmy M. Miller, Church Point; Rivers Neasom, Hammond; R. B. Neblett, Alexandria.

STEEPLE X HERD TO BE SOLD

A dispersal sale of registered Herefords has been listed for Aug. 31-Sept. 1, when Wm. A. and C. K. Spence of Steeple X Ranch at Belton, Mo., disperse their herd. More than 800 head will pass before the auction block, selling in 550 lots.

FLORIDA SALE SET THIS MONTH

Expectations are that Florida cattlemen will consign 1,000 Brahman and Brahman crossbred steers and heifers to the 1953 Feeder and Stocker Calf Sale in Gainesville, Aug. 26. The event represents a chance for feeder buyers to get their cattle needs filled at one concentrated point at one time. The sponsor is the Eastern Brahman Association.



Sculptor Jim Reno of Houston (left) is shown making a minute touch to the clay model of the ideal American Brahman female he is creating, working under the critical eye of Harry Gayden, executive secretary of the American Brahman Breeders Association (right), while the completed bronze model of the ideal American Brahman bull looks on. Reno has been retained by the ABBA to create these two models and has been working for about a year in perfecting them.

August, 1953

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

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Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

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Baker, Oregon

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We have 100 females, all ages. Bred or old enough to breed. Also top bull calves and yearlings for herd headers. See us and them, or write

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POLLED AND HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

THE RIGHT AGE FOR HEAVY SERVICE

Quality bulls raised under Wyoming range conditions

A. B. HARDIN, GILLETTE, WYO.

NEW NEBR. HEREFORD MANAGER

Gene Rainbolt, former assistant manager of the Nebraska Hereford Association, has been named manager to succeed Donald E. Warner, who has resigned.

BY THE WAY DISPERSES 247 HEAD

The early-July dispersion sale of By The Way Ranch Herefords at Valentine, Nebr., resulted in a total of \$92,312 for an average of \$393 on 235 head, with 19 bulls going for \$1,130, 171 females averaging \$337, and 45 heifers \$157. The top bull brought \$6,000 and the top female \$1,500.

This herd was founded 22 years ago by Owner Sam McKelvie, former Nebraska governor and a past president of the American Hereford Association, who now plans, with Mrs. McKelvie, to continue to spend the summers at the ranch and to winter in Arizona.

IDAHO SALE DATES

Interested cattlemen are reminded that the Idaho Cattlemen's Association has set the following dates for its 14th annual fall sales: At Filer, Oct. 24, at Pocatello, Nov. 6 and at Weiser, Dec. 5.

Grand National Scholarships

Two \$200 scholarships were awarded at the San Francisco Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition by the feed and soy division of Pillsbury Mills. One award was granted to an FFA member and one went to a 4-H member exhibiting either dairy or dual-purpose cattle. The boy and girl who took the respective prizes are planning home economics and dairy husbandry courses at college.

TEXAS HAS NEW SHOW

Texas' newest exposition, the Heart o' Texas Fair in Waco, Sept. 26-Oct. 4, will offer a total of \$26,943.45 in premiums, an amount considered very good for a first-time show. Beef breeds to be shown will be Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Brahman and Shorthorn.

Scheduled also are a steer show dairy show, pig show and lamb show for 4-H Club boys and Future Farmers of Texas and a broiler show for FFA members and 4-H Club boys of any state.

ANGUS BREEDER PASSES

Earl Ryan: This widely known Angus breeder passed away in mid-July at the home of a son in Anderson, Calif. Mr. Ryan held the distinctive record of having bred seven International Livestock Exposition grand champion bulls. A native of Iowa, he would have been 69 years old this month.

Lightweight Cattle Preferred

There is a definite trend to buy lightweight cattle, according to Rex Thomas of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association.

Animals over 1,200 pounds are almost a drug on the market, he said, pointing out that packers are demanding lightweight cattle in response to the pressure of self-service outlets which place emphasis on meats that make attractive packages.

Mr. Thomas said the purebred breeder will have to concentrate on the task of producing cattle with frames that are adequate to put on beef pounds efficiently and at the same time satisfy consumer requirements for small cuts.

M-T Gate Post & Latch



All Metal Adjustable Lever Latch Gate Post, works on woven, barbed or smooth wire, keeps gate tight, easy to open & close, livestock can not trip gate open, adjustable from 3 ft. to 4 ft., easy to install, price only \$3.50 postpaid.

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50 pages of profitable suggestions and interesting pictures on selecting, breeding, fitting and showing Angus . . . absolutely free to you. Ask for "Cattle Raising at its Best." Put your name and address on a card and send now to

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Specialize in Chice Range Bulls

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REGISTERED ANGUS ABERDEEN

NORMAN H. SMITH

Larkspur, Colorado Castle Rock 83J3
Top Bulls of BANDOLIER and EILEENMEER
Bloodlines Choice individuals and carload lots

Washington Notes

STOCK AND DROUTH LOANS

Under the government credit relief voted by Congress July 20 loans are available (1) to stockmen and farmers in disaster areas where lending agencies can't meet the need and (2) for two years to stockmen and feeders (except commercial feedlot operators), not necessarily in disaster areas, who are unable to get credit, and (3) emergency assistance is provided for feed and seed needs.

The special livestock loans are for \$2,500 or more at 5 per cent to run initially not over three years. Present creditors are not asked to subordinate their claims but are expected to give the borrower a chance to improve his situation. The loans are under Farm Home Administration direction but a committee of at least three in each area (appointed by the secretary from local persons with knowledge of the industry) will approve the loans. When these special livestock loans are over \$50,000 the secretary must also approve them.

The administration has assured drought-stricken farmers they won't have to submit financial statements to get feed at cut prices, but Secretary of Agriculture Benson said that "we feel sure most farmers who have the financial ability to remain in business and maintain their herds in a relatively satisfactory condition will not apply."

The rancher can get in touch with the loan committee serving his area by contacting his banker, the county agent, the Farmers Home Administration supervisor or any other local agricultural official.

BUYS 24 MILLION POUNDS

For the week of July 20 the government bought 960,000 pounds of canned beef and 978,000 pounds of hamburger with Section 32 funds. The product will be distributed through the school lunch program to charitable institutions and other outlets. Purchase of frozen carcass beef for export to Greece was resumed Aug. 10.

Total purchases, including those for the week of July 20, have amounted to 23,990,500 pounds.

ALL-OUT PROGRAM DELAYED

The "all-out" beef promotional program announced recently has been postponed beyond the original Aug. 1 starting date because of a let-up in cattle marketings and advances in cattle and beef prices. A "sustained merchandising program" is still necessary and is being carried on to step up the consumption of beef from the increased supplies of grass cattle in prospect for the next several months.

'BUY AMERICAN' STILL LAW

This year, as last year, the armed

services are to be required to buy American products under the "buy-American" proviso of the defense appropriation bill. Under the law, the Department of Defense must purchase U. S. clothing and food, including beef—except in certain emergency situations or when it is not possible to procure U. S. goods.

STOPS CRICKET OUTBREAK

The USDA has announced that poisoned bait distributed from mid-April through June in Nevada, California, Utah, Idaho and Colorado has halted the biggest outbreak since 1940 of Mormon crickets. These crop and rangeland pests of the West have been controlled this year on nearly a half-billion acres in the states named, through efforts carried out cooperatively by the Bureau of entomology and Plant Quarantine, federal land-managing agencies and state, county and local agencies.

NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

President Eisenhower has set up a new National Agricultural Advisory commission to advise Secretary of Agriculture Benson on farm policy. The new 18-man commission will replace the 14-man interim advisory group which has served the secretary of agriculture since last December. Views on new support legislation to be written next year will also be gathered by the House Agriculture Committee in a series of grassroots hearings when Congress ends.

FEEDING BEEF COWS

(Concluded from Page 21)

serve certain by-product feeds such as corn stover, green pea vines, beet tops or sweet corn cannery waste. Ensiling preserves more nutrients. The loss of total digestible nutrients, of proteins, of minerals and of vitamins is less with silage than with any other method of storing forage. Silage is palatable. Cattle like it. Hay crops as well as cultivated row crops can be made into silage. Silage can be put up in weather in which it is impossible to make hay. Ensiling kills more weed seeds. There is less fire hazard with silage than in storing dry feed. It deteriorates less than hay if it is stored for more than one year.

We ordinarily expect to feed from 25 to 40 pounds of silage per head daily. With this amount of silage, we can feed from 5 to 10 pounds of good hay. If part of this feed is legume, we do not need to feed any grain to winter cattle. Hays plus silage help make a better ration than either hay or silage alone.

As a final statement on feeding the cow herd, it may be said, "You must feed your cows, or they won't feed you;" and it can be added, "If you feed them too much, they won't feed you either."

CITY FELLER'S COMMENT — We haven't seen a steer on Fifth Avenue since we came up, but lots of "bull."—Tanners' Hide Bureau, New York City.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Person

Samuel E. state and the Forest S. est supervisor Forest star

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John H. C. C. "An tor of the editor hol College of University

August, 19

Personal Mention

Samuel E. Defler, in the timber and state and private forestry division of the Forest Service in Denver will be forest supervisor of the Gunnison National Forest starting Sept. 1.

Ike Stevens, Jr., who will be most kindly remembered for his helpfulness to American National members attending the 1950 convention at Miami, has engaged in a new business enterprise. Formerly associated with the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Stevens recently became a real estate broker in Miami.

The new governor of the Farm Credit Administration is **C. R. Arnold**. He retired in 1950 after 10 years as production credit commissioner of FCA. Previously he was deputy commissioner after having come to the FCA when it was established in 1933. Confirmed also were appointments of **John H. Davis**, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and former manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, and **Romeo E. Short**, director of the Foreign Agricultural Service, as assistant secretaries of agriculture.

Paul S. Pattengale, California cattle ranch manager, is the new livestock specialist for the Colorado A.&M. College extension service at Fort Collins. He replaces **Ford C. Daugherty**, transferred to the staff of the college department of animal husbandry.

Ted Rollins, deputy fiscal agent for the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest Service in the Denver office, has been promoted to fiscal agent of the Alaska region with headquarters in Juneau.

Dr. Edward F. Knipling has been named assistant chief in charge of entomological research of the USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. He replaces **Dr. F. C. Bishop** who is retiring after 49 years of service. Dr. Knipling has been with the bureau since 1930.

Frank Wise, for 18 years executive secretary of the nation's independent inedible animal fat producing industry, recently received the distinguished award certificate of the National Hide Association during the group's ninth annual meeting in Houston, Tex. The citation read, "in recognition of outstanding achievement and extraordinary service rendered to the hide and leather industry of the United States."

John H. "Pokey" Foss has succeeded **C. C. "Andy" Anderson**, retired, as editor of the Arizona Stockman. The new editor holds degrees from the State College of Washington and from Duke University.

August, 1953

Roy Parks of Midland, Texas, a member of the American National's executive committee, was a July visitor in the association's office at Denver.

Victory Conquest of Armour and Co. is the recipient of the 1953 Nicholas Appert Medal of the Institute of Food Technologists for a notable career in food processing and by-product research. Mr. Conquest is vice-president for research and development of the packing firm.

John R. Killough, Bureau of Land Management range manager at Worland, Wyo., left Washington late last month for a two-year assignment with the Technical Cooperation Mission in Israel. He will assist the government there in establishing a grazing land use and management program.

Dr. Charles U. Duckworth has been appointed special assistant to the secretary of Agriculture to serve in the cooperative effort with Mexico for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. For the past year and a half Dr. Duckworth has been assisting countries of Europe and the Near East in combating aftosa. For many years he was assistant director of agriculture in California.

William Guernsey, former Montanan, has been appointed regional administrator in the Bureau of Land Management at Portland. He succeeds **Roscoe E. Bell**.

Obituaries

Howard Vaughn: Mr. Vaughn, former president of the California and National Wool Growers associations, succumbed to a heart attack near Dixon, Calif., July 21.

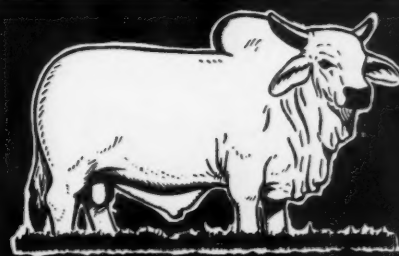
Ben Brumley: The head of the National Live Stock Production Association at Chicago until his retirement a few years ago, Mr. Brumley passed away last month at McComb, Ohio.

ewe mow

If you were in Australia and picked up one of its newspapers you might note this advertisement:

"Hire a sheep. Why waste precious weekends mowing lawns? Let a sheep do the hard work. Harmless to finest lawns, a thrill for the kiddies."

Two Sydney University students are not letting any grass grow under their feet. When they are not attending classes, they operate a small stable of 13 sheep which they call **ewe mow company**. They make a fair bit of cash by hiring out on a weekly basis to "mow" suburban lawns. The sheep eat the grass and do not touch or damage the other flowers. In the meantime they also help to fertilize the soil.—**DENNIS COLLINS**.



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Horses

Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Florida Poultry & Farm Journal, M., \$1.

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American Rabbit Journal, \$1; California Rabbit News, M., \$1; California Rabbit Magazine M., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, M., \$1; Angora Rabbit Magazine, M., 1.

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THE CATTLE RECOVERY

STIMULATED by the government relief program of cheap feed, the buying of meat and loans, and aided by pasture-restoring rains, the cattle situation in Kansas and Oklahoma is recovering sharply. There has been a general price advance of \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Fat cattle quotations in Chicago have risen from \$22.50 to \$30. The market is described as "on fire."

This shows what a little government aid and direction can do by attacking at the points of weakness—high priced feed, a glut of distress cattle on the market and some shortage of credit. By abating these troubles, the price situation is trending back toward normal.

But what if the government had yielded to the loud outcries for purchasing cattle at parity? Experienced stockmen say the government would have owned most of the cattle on the ranges. There would have followed an artificial shortage of beef, vastly higher prices and another fiasco of the price support program. Meantime the cattlemen would have operated by government policy, not according to their own judgment.

As for the demands for cattle parity, they were largely politically inspired. Congressional candidates, particularly those of the opposition party, thought they would gain votes in 1954. It is noteworthy that no established, responsible cattlemen group is demanding such a step—only newly-formed groups which contain very few substantial stockmen. Never, not even in the depression 30's, have the cattlemen asked supports. They are fearful of the controls which accompany them. What the cattlemen want, which is the only factor of any substance, is wider markets—by their own efforts as far as possible and by government direction when feasible.

The whole support program, with accumulating surpluses and shrinking markets, has raised heavy doubts. Some say it is second only to the international situation as a serious problem. Secretary Benson and many competent advisers agree the program needs major surgery, but such an operation is politically risky. Meantime the veteran cattlemen are standing staunch, wanting no part of government controls.—*Editorial in The Wichita Eagle, July 18.*

BALE TWINE CUTTER

This bale twine cutter which has been tried out in southern Idaho for a year was invented by Lee Wagner, Gooding, Ida., after considerable experimentation and will soon be on the market to sell for about \$1.25. It is quickly attached to either three or four-tined pitchforks.



Sept. 24-25—Special Feeder Event, Chicago.
Oct. 20-24—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 29-30—9th Annual Feeder Event, Chicago.
Oct. 30-Nov. 8—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
Nov. 5-6—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Reno.
Nov. 16-18—Florida State Cattlemen's Assn. convention, St. Petersburg.
Nov. 28-Dec. 5—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 4-5—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Santa Cruz.
Jan. 5-9—Phoenix (Ariz.) Show.
Jan. 12-14, 1954—Convention, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Colorado Springs.
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Mar. 25-27—Tucson (Ariz.) Livestock Show.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	June 30 1953	May 31 1952	June 30 1952	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	166,162	183,090	180,845	90,771
Cured Beef	11,342	11,527	8,908	8,650
Lmb. & Mutton	13,952	14,720	14,902	8,310
Total Pork	407,446	459,755	685,033	545,771
Total Poultry	117,687	123,485	174,040	116,595

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
June 1953	1,450	586	3,607	1,053
June 1952	966	392	4,259	926
6 mos. 1953	7,950	3,040	27,353	6,734
6 mos. 1952	5,922	2,307	32,412	5,809

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(Chicago)

	July 28, 1953	July 23, 1952
Beef, Prime	\$44.00-46.00	\$53.00-55.50
Beef, Choice	41.50-45.00	52.00-53.50
Beef, Good	40.00-42.00	49.00-52.00
Beef, Comm.	31.00-35.00	47.00-48.00
Veal, Prime	36.00-42.00	48.00-52.00
Veal, Choice	34.00-39.00	48.00-51.00
Veal, Good	32.00-36.00	43.00-48.00
Lamb, Choice	51.00-54.00	62.00-63.00
Pork Loin, 8-12 lbs.	55.00-57.00	55.00-56.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	July 28, 1953	July 23, 1952
Steers, Prime	\$26.00-28.25	\$32.50-36.00
Steers, Choice	23.50-27.00	30.50-34.50
Steers, Good	19.50-24.00	28.25-31.75
Steers, Comm.	15.50-20.00	25.50-29.25
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	15.00-22.00	25.00-31.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	14.00-18.00	23.00-28.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	17.50-22.50	27.00-34.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	12.00-18.00	20.00-27.50
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	25.50-26.50	22.50-23.65
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	22.00-24.00	21.50-23.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	5.00- 6.50	7.50- 8.75

WOULD HONOR BUILDERS OF WEST AND RODEO FOLK OF PRESENT

Establishment of a "National Rodeo Hall of Fame Foundation" is being planned in recognition and honor of those cowboys, ranchmen and stock raisers who contributed much to the development of the nation's western states, announces C. A. Reynolds, chairman of the board of H. D. Lee Company. He described the plan as a way of paying tribute to "the real builders of the West and to those who today, through rodeo, recall the exploits and adventures of the American cowboys." An act for incorporation of the foundation has been prepared for submission to Congress.

COVER PICTURE

The cover picture this month is one taken in California.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER